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JUBILEE SESSION HELD IN TIRANA ON STALIN CENTENNIAL

AU211624 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1100 GMT 21 Dec 79 AU

[Text] At 1000 today, a jubilee session began in the hall of the People's Assembly in Tirana. The session is devoted to the 100th anniversary of J.V. Stalin's birth and is organized by the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies attached to the AWP Central Committee and the V.I. Lenin Higher Party School.

The session is attended by representatives of party and state organizations, production and work centers, educational and cultural institutions, social and economic organizations, military schools, and other guest from Tirana and other districts. The session is also attended by party-state leaders Haxhi Lleshi; Ramiz Alia; Adil Carcani; Hekuran Isai; Spiro Koleka; Manush Myftiu; Kadri Hasbiu; Rita Marko; Haki Toska; Pali Miska; Simon Stefani; Pilo Peristeri; Qirjako Mihali; Llambi Gegprifti; Shefqet Peci; deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; and members of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government.

Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member and director of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, opened the session with a brief speech.

Those present then listened to a series of reports pertaining to the revolutionary activity of J.V. Stalin, distinguished Marxist-Leninist and loyal successor to Lenin's deeds. The first to speak was Prof Jorgui Sota, whose report was entitled "J.V. Stalin on the Hegemony of the Proletariat and the Leading Role of the Marxist-Leninist Party." Docent Servet Pellumbi delivered a report on "J.V. Stalin's Teachings on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Remain Topical." Prof Ndreci Plasari is currently delivering a report entitled "Stalin on Socialist Construction."

The jubilee session devoted to Stalin's centennial is continuing its proceedings.

BOOK ON STALIN BY ENVER HOXHA PUBLISHED

AU191656 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 18 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Text] ATA--On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of J.V. Stalin, the great Marxist-Leninist, the new book entitled "With Stalin" by Comrade Enver Hoxha has been published.

The book consists of two parts. The first part contains Comrade Enver Hoxha writing "On the Centenary, the Birth of Josef Stalin," whereas the second part includes his memoirs from the meetings with Stalin during the 1947-52 period.

All the materials in this book are published for the first time.

This book will soon be published in several foreign languages.

HOXHA URGES SOVIET PEOPLE TO RETURN TO STALINISM

AU211200 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 21 Dec 79 AU

["'You Must Not Delay Reflecting Deeply About Your Future and That of Mankind' Writes Comrade Enver Hoxha in His New Book 'With Stalin' (Memoirs) Addressing Himself to the Soviet People"--ATA headline]

[Text] Now, the commemoration of this great jubilee of Stalin's birth, stresses Comrade Enver Hoxha, is the time for profound reflection by honest people everywhere in the world to find the correct road, to dispel from their minds the fog created by the capitalist bourgeoisie, the revisionist bourgeoisie, with the aim of paralysing the revolutionary drive and the revolutionary thought of the masses. Revolutionary thought and action will lead the men of good will, the just men, the men of the people, on to the road of their escape from the yoke of capital.

In commemorating Stalin and his work on the centenary of his birth, we Marxist-Leninists cannot fail to address ourselves directly to the peoples of the Soviet Union to tell them in the most frank and sincere manner:

You, who fought and triumphed over the most dangerous enemies of humanity with the name of Stalin on your lips, what are you going to do? Are you going to remain silent on the occasion of this great jubilee?

Since they cannot conceal the name and brilliant work of Stalin, the Khrushchevite revisionists, who left nothing unsaid against him, may write some few feeble words about him. But it is up to you, who carried out the Great October Revolution, to remember your brilliant leader with profound respect. You must destroy the dictatorial fascist regime which is hidden behind deceptive slogans. You must know that those who are leading you are fascists, chauvinists and imperialists. They are preparing you as cannon fodder for a fierce imperialist war, to kill the peoples and burn and devastate countries which had great hopes in the homeland of Lenin and Stalin. This is not what the peoples of the world want you to be. If you go on like this, they can no longer respect you, but will hate you.

The peoples of the world hate your present counterrevolutionary leaders because the atomic weapons they are producing, the parades in Red Square and the military manoeuvres they are organizing have become threatening to the peoples and their freedom, just like those of American imperialism and world capitalism. The weapons and the army in the Soviet Union are no longer in the hands of the Soviet peoples and do not serve the liberation of the world proletariat. On the contrary, they are intended to oppress the Soviet and other peoples.

You, continues Comrade Enver Hoxha, must understand and realize, that the enemies have long since turned you from the road of the revolution. The Khurshchevite revisionists are seeking to arouse in you feelings of superiority and domination over others. They claim they are using your great strength allegedly to combat American imperialism and world capitalism, but this is false. Your rulers are in contradiction and alliance with American imperialism and world capitalism, not in the interests of the revolution, but because of their imperialist ambitions and greed for the division of spheres of influence and domination over the peoples. [sentence as received]

The peoples of the world are worried whether you, the sons, grandsons and great grandsons of those glorious fighters who carried out the Great October Socialist Revolution, you, the Soviet proletarians, collective farmers, soldiers and intellectuals will proceed on this course hostile to the peoples, on to which those who rule you have led you, or will rise and fight on the revolutionary road with the names of Lenin and Stalin on your lips. The hope and desire of the world is that you will take the road of the revolution and march forward, shouting like your forbears: "Za Lenina," "Za Stalina." (For Lenin), (For Stalin) (Russian). For genuine socialism and against imperialism, social-imperialism and revisionism.

The traitor leadership does not inform you correctly about the sufferings of other peoples who are being killed in the streets in demonstrations against the blood-thirsty capitalists and imperialists. They do not tell you the truth about why the people in Iran, thirsting for freedom and independence, rose to their feet and toppled the tyrannical shah, the tool of the American imperialists. The Khrushchevite revisionist clique keeps you in the dark about the sufferings of the Arab peoples, the peoples of the American Continent and all the continents of the world, because it is imperialism and your treacherous leaders who inflict these sufferings on them. They tell you nothing about how they oppress the peoples of Africa, using your men and their vassals. You do not know about the intrigues the new czars of the Kremlin hatch up in the world, you are not told that the friends of the Khrushchevites, the friends of your leadership to whom Nikita Khrushchev and his followers, headed by Brezhnev, opened the road of betrayal, are making common cause with the capitalists to the detriment of the working class and the interests of their peoples. You don't know many things about the sufferings and persecution of honest people in your country, because the present gang which oppresses you is silent about such things.

You must know that the peoples have risen in revolution, that they are fighting heroically, while you, who constitute a great force, allow your traitor leaders to oppress you, delude you and put you to sleep. A gang of overlords has turned your country into a social-imperialist power. The road to salvation is that of the revolution which Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have taught us. The Brezhnevs, Kosygins, Ustinovs and Yakubovskys, like the Solzhenitsyns and Sakharovs, are counterrevolutionaries and as such must be overthrown and liquidated.

Further on Comrade Enver Hoxha writes: You are a great power, but you have to regain the trust of the world proletariat, the trust of the peoples of the world, that great trust that Lenin and Stalin created through work and struggle. You must not delay reflecting deeply about your future and that of mankind. The time has come for you to become what you were when Lenin and Stalin were alive--glorious participants in the proletarian revolution. Therefore, you must not remain under the yoke of enemies of the revolution and the peoples, enemies of the freedom and independence of states. You must never allow yourselves to become tools of an imperialism which is seeking to enslave the peoples, using Leninism as a mask. If you follow the road of the revolution and Marxism-Leninism, if you link yourselves closely with the world proletariat, then American imperialism and the decaying capitalism in general will be shaken to their very foundations, the face of the world will be changed and socialism will triumph.

You, the Soviet peoples, Soviet workers, collective farmers and soldiers, underlines Comrade Enver Hoxha, have great responsibilities and duties to mankind. You can perform these duties honorably by refusing to tolerate the domination of the barbarous clique which now prevails over the once glorious Bolshevik party of Lenin and Stalin and over you.

In your country the party is no longer a Marxist-Leninist party. You must build a new party of the Lenin-Stalin type through struggle. You must understand that the Soviet Union is no longer a union of peoples for freedom, in full harmony with one another. It was Bolshevism which succeeded in creating the fraternal unity of the peoples of the Soviet Union. Revisionism has done the opposite: It has split the peoples of your country, has aroused chauvinism in every republic, has incited hostility amongst them, has aroused the hatred of other peoples against the Russian people, who were the vanguard in the revolution under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin.

Will you go on allowing yourselves to be down-trodden? Will you go on allowing the deepening of the process of bourgeois degeneration in all fields of life in your country, as the revisionists are doing? Will you accept the yoke of a new capital, under the cloak of a false socialism?

We Albanian communists and people, like all the communists and freedom-loving peoples of the world, writes Comrade Enver Hoxha further on, have loved the true socialist Soviet Union of the time of Lenin and Stalin. We resolutely follow the road of Lenin and Stalin and have faith in the great revolutionary strength of the Soviet peoples, the Soviet proletariat, and that is why we are convinced that this strength will gradually express itself, through struggle and sacrifices, will be built up to the level the time demands and will smash Soviet social-imperialism to its very foundations.

The revolution and sacrifices you will make will not weaken your country but will revive the true socialist Soviet Union. They will overthrow the social-imperialist dictatorship and the Soviet Union will emerge from this stronger than ever. In this glorious work you will have the support of all the peoples of the world and the world proletariat. The strength of the ideas of socialism and communism is based on this revolutionary overthrow and not on the empty words and underhand actions of the clique ruling you. Only in this way, proceeding on this course, will the genuine communists, the Marxist-Leninists everywhere in the world, be able to defeat imperialism and world capitalism. They will assist the peoples of the world to liberate themselves, one after the other, will assist great China to set out on the genuine road to socialism and not become a superpower so that it, too, can rule the world, by transforming itself into a third partner in the predatory wars which American imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and the clique of Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping which is ruling in China at present, are preparing.

In this glorious jubilee, we Albanian communists, as loyal pupils of Lenin and Stalin and soldiers of the revolution, remind you to think over these problems, vital to you and the world, because we are your brothers, your comrades in the cause of the proletarian revolution and the liberation of the peoples. If you follow the road of the predatory, imperialist war, on which your renegade leaders are taking you, then, without doubt, we shall remain enemies of your system and your counterrevolutionary actions. This is as clear as the light of the day. It cannot be otherwise.

When we are convinced that we are acting correctly, we Albanian communists, linked with our people like flesh to bone, do not heave to in the faceof even the fiercest storm. And we are convinced that we shall weather any storm, just as the Bolshevik party and the Soviet power did, just as the great captains of the revolution, Lenin and Stalin weathered them.

DELO NOTES GOOD, BAD OF STALIN'S LEADERSHIP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU251450 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Unattributed article: "100 Years Since Stalin's Birth"]

[Text] Today is the 100th birthday of Iosip Vissarionovich Stalin. Born in Gori City, Tiflis Province, Stalin joined the revolutionary struggle while still a young man and in 1898 he was admitted to the ranks of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party [RSDWP]. Stalin actively worked in the social-democratic organizations of the Caucasus area and distinguished himself as a party organizer and publicist defending the Leninist line in the workers' movement against menshevism and other opportunist movements. In 1912 Stalin was in the RSDWP Central Committee elected by the 6th Prague conference. Being a professional revolutionary, Stalin was arrested and exiled by the tsarist regime.

After the February revolution Stalin returned to Petrograd, which was charged with revolutionary tension at the time. He was elected to the RSDWP Central Committee. At the historic Central Committee meetings of October 1917, Stalin was elected to the Military Revolutionary Center--the party organ guiding the armed insurrection.

After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution Stalin was elected to the first Soviet Government, headed by Lenin. At the 1922 plenum of the Workers' Communist Party/Bolsheviks--RCL/B--Stalin was elected secretary general of the party Central Committee. He held that exceptionally responsible post until the end of his life.

A large part of the history of the first socialist country in the world is connected with Stalin's name. Under the leadership of the communist party the Soviet people began to solve tasks whose world historic significance was great and whose difficulties were considerable. No people had solved such tasks before. For more than 25 years the country of the soviets was in a state of siege under the threat of imperialist aggression. It was only thanks to the incredible endurance of the Soviet people and the wise Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU that the Soviet state was able to preserve peace which was so important for socialist construction.

The exceptionally complex and sometimes deadly dangerous international and internal situation required iron discipline, organization and strict centralism. The very novelty of the problems that appeared included the possibility of making incorrect decisions. Those were the years of the country's socialist construction--industrialization, collectivization and cultural upsurge. They were the years of the Soviet people's immortal act of heroism during World War II, fighting against the Hitlerite fascist aggressors and the postwar restoration of the ruined country and its economy.

It was the time of the new system's birth and its first achievements and victories, remembered by the Soviet people and progressive mankind with respect and pride until today. However, it was also a difficult time of privation, class struggle, sacrifices and finding principleminded and new ways of social development, as well as a time of some serious mistakes.

As a theoretician and organizer, together with the other responsible party figures, Stalin conducted a struggle for socialist reconstruction of the national economy, against Trotskyism, rightist opportunists and bourgeois nationalists. With his theoretical works and practical activity he had obvious merits in the ideological and theoretical struggle against Leninism's enemies. Simultaneously, he allowed theoretical and political mistakes which increased during the last years of his life and became difficult.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin focused attention on some of Stalin's characteristics, such as rudeness and whimsy, tolerable in normal relationships but intolerable in the character of a leader. The party congress of 1922 discussed Lenin's letter that proposed the appointment of another comrade to the post of secretary general of the party Central Committee. Taking into consideration Stalin's authority in the party and his important role in the struggle against attacks on Leninism, and hoping that he would take into consideration Lenin's critical remarks, the congress members decided that Stalin would keep his post as secretary general.

During the first years after Lenin's death Stalin paid attention to the criticism addressed to him. The Soviet people knew Stalin as a man who had always defended the USSR and had struggled for the cause of socialism. Later on, however, he started to retreat from the Leninist principles of collective leadership and from the norms of party life. He allowed repressions against noted party, state and military figures and other cadres, which were groundless and alien to socialism's human character.

During the Great Fatherland War, Stalin did a great job leading the Soviet Armed Forces and uniting and rallying the entire Soviet people to defeat the fascist aggressor.

Stalin's positive role in restoring the USSR national economy after World War II was nevertheless accompanied by one-sided and unjustifiable decisions.

The personality cult inflicted damage on construction of the new society in the Soviet Union. However, the mistakes of some person were not able to deviate the correct direction of socialist development which was the cause of the entire party and people. Despite the negative results of the personality cult, the constructive work, wisdom and creative energy of the party and people successfully solved new tasks, the scope of which was unprecedented in history. The USSR turned into the support and hope of the working people throughout the world.

At its 20th congress the CPSU unmasked and condemned the personality cult which is alien to the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and socialism's nature. When the Leninist party began that self-critical initiative--an unmistakable sign of its power--it was inspried by the vital necessity for creating lasting and secure guarantees against the repetition of such alien phenomena to socialism's nature. Since then the CPSU has done great work in that direction. Creating the necessary guarantees against repetition of the personality cult, the party implemented a number of measures to develop socialist democracy and strictly preserve socialist legality. The Leninist norms of party life were fully restored. A new Soviet Constitution was adopted and activated which consolidated and expanded the rights and freedoms of the Soviet citizens--communism's constructors.

The present attempts of anticommunist centers to utilize Stalin's 100th birthday to slander the USSR and the socialist social system are futile. The authors of these unclean attacks amplify the negative aspects of Stalin's activity and on the other hand "do not notice" and decisive fact that the personality cult is a page of Soviet history which was turned over long ago.

Under the leadership of its Leninist party and under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the Soviet people are successfully implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and are confidently constructing their communist future.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF USSR' KATUSHEV

Nuclear Station Visit

AU202017 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 20 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Konstantin Katushev, Soviet deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, accompanied by Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, has visited the nuclear electric powerstation in Kozludui. At a working session with the station's leadership, issues connected with its expansion were discussed. Comrade Katushev inspected the nuclear electric powerstation and highly appraised the work of the Bulgarian and Soviet specialists.

Meetings With Todorov, Lukanov

AU211355 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 21 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Konstantin Katushev, USSR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Soviet side of the Bulgarian-Soviet Joint Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Kiril Zarev, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Konstantin Katushev was also received by Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Government Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Protocol Signed

AU211555 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 21 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, December 21 (BTA)--A protocol on the results of the inter-the-sessions meeting of the co-chairmen of the Bulgaro-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy-chairman of the Bulgarian Ministerial Council and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Mr Konstantin Katushev, deputy-chairman of the Soviet Ministerial Council, was signed here today.

A wide range of economic problems were discussed in the course of four days. On the basis of the results of the meetings of the party and state leaders of the two countries, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Leonid Brezhnev, decisions were approved on specific questions connected with the implementation of the general scheme signed this year for specialization and cooperation in the field of material production between Bulgaria and the USSR up to 1990.

The ministries and departments of the two countries are to work out branch programmes for the development of specialization and cooperation of production in mechanical engineering, the automobile industry, communications means, electrical engineering, the chemical and petrochemical industries, agriculture, etc.

The fulfillment of the 1979 Bulgarian-Soviet trade protocol was examined and the draft protocol for the exchange of goods in the next year was looked into. The fulfillment of mutual obligations on the most important projects earmarked for commissioning which are being built in Bulgaria with Soviet assistance was also discussed. Measures were outlined for raising the efficiency of the Varna-Ilichevsk ferryboat service.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU211658 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 21 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has received Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the Bulgarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Kiril Zarev, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

22 December Departure

AU221955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the Bulgarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, left Bulgaria today.

At Sofia Airport he was seen off by Comrades Andrey Lukanov and Nacho Papazov; Kiril Zarev, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Vasil Tsanov, and Khristo Khristov, members of the Council of Ministers; Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria.

TODOROV RECEIVES SOVIET LABOR COMMITTEE HEAD LOMONSOV

AU211652 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 21 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Vladimir Lomonosov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Labor and Social Problems. During the friendly talks, issues of mutual interest were discussed. Angel Chaushev, chairman of the Committee for Labor and Wages, also attended the talks.

NARODNA ARMIYA ATTACKS U.S. HISTORY OF INTERFERENCE IN IRAN

AU151525 Sofia BTA in English 1347 GMT 15 Dec 79 AU

["On Iranian-U.S. Crisis"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 15 (BTA)--In connexion with the U.S.-Iranian crisis of relations, NARODNA ARMIYA notes in a signed commentary today: "The clashing positions are irreconcilable and it will be very difficult to find a mutually acceptable decision, moreover, that the USA persist in dismissing the detrimental outcome of their nearly 25-year interference in the internal affairs of Iran".

Recalling the latest cable of the Iranian foreign minister to the International Court of Justice in The Hague, which unmasks the U.S. attempts to consciously and purposefully limit the theme to hostages only, which actually is only an insignificant part of the general problem, proceeding from a long U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Iran and the numerous crimes of the U.S. Government against that country, the author writes: "It is difficult to foresee the development of events in the future under the existing complex and explosive situation. One thing, however, is clear--the USA will have to bear once more the consequences of their own policy aimed against the interests of the peoples who fight for independence and progress".

JOINT STATEMENT SIGNED WITH SYRIA AT END OF DYULGEROV'S VISIT

AU211715 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Dec 79 p 3 AU

[Bulgarian-Syrian joint statement on the 12-16 December visit to Syria by a BCP Central Committee delegation led by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Secretary]

[Text] At the invitation of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, a delegation of the BCP Central Committee composed of Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary; Yordan Kirov, deputy chief of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department at the BCP Central Committee; and Grigor Kruchmarski, assistant at the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department at the BCP Central Committee, paid a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic from 12 through 16 December 1979.

The delegation was received by Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

During its visit, the delegation had talks with (Abdullah al-Ahmar), deputy secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Dr Fawwaz Sayyagah, member of the national leadership and chairman of the International Relations Bureau at the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party leadership, and with the leadership of the general union of the Syrian working people.

The delegation visited the town of Kuneitra and familiarized itself with the terrible destruction in the town wreaked by the Israeli Army. It also acquainted itself with some economic achievements and historic and cultural monuments in Damascus.

The BCP Central Committee delegation had talks with a Ba'th Party delegation composed of Dr Fadil al-Ansari, member of the national leadership and chairman of the Bureau for Propaganda and Information at the Ba'th Party national leadership; and (Mohamad Hasan Ibrahim), chief of sector at the Bureau for International Relations at the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party national leadership.

During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of confidence, friendship and mutual understanding, the two delegations discussed the development of the friendly relations between the two parties and countries and also certain international issues. Special attention was devoted to the tense situation in the Middle East that has emerged as a result of the policy of capitulation followed by As-Sadat and of the separatist dealings signed by him in fulfilling the imperialist and Zionist plans in the area.

The two delegations resolutely condemned the Camp David agreements and the separatist "peace" treaty between Egypt and Israel. [paragraph continues]

They are unanimous that those agreements as well as the "peace" treaty signed with the practical participation of the United States are inflicting countless blows to the just struggle of the Arab peoples for restoring their abrogated rights and are frustrating efforts to reach an all-embracing, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Those separatist actions are detrimental to the decisions of a number of international organizations and more specifically to the resolution of the UN Security Council and of the UN General Assembly.

The two delegations condemned the negotiations among the Egyptian regime, Israel and the United States that are currently being conducted and that are a result of the separatist treaty and of the so-called administrative autonomy for the Palestinians. The negotiations can only bring a further stubborness on the part of Israel so that it can continue to disregard the irrevocable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, further occupation of of Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and continuation of Israeli illegal activities to establish Israeli settlements and of its terror, repressions and racial discrimination against the Arab people.

The two delegations again reaffirmed that the establishment of a comprehensive just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be reached only with a full and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including from the eastern part of Jerusalem, through the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to return to their native sites and also their right of self-determination and of creation of an independent state under the leadership of the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the people of Palestine.

The two sides condemned Israeli aggressive actions against Lebanon and the continuing Israeli interference in its domestic affairs, that hinder the achievement of security in that country. They reaffirmed the need to normalize the situation in Lebanon on the basis of guaranteeing the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and of strengthening the legitimate authority of the Lebanese Government over the entire Lebanese territory and by respecting the legitimate interests of the Palestinian resistence movement in Lebanon.

While exchanging views on various international issues the two sides emphasized the need to intensify efforts to strengthen peace and security of the peoples, efforts for disarmament, international detente and for the establishment of new international relations by mutually respecting the interests and rights of the peoples.

The two sides condemned the U.S. and NATO decision to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of West Europe, which is expected to bring about a new arms race and to create a grave threat to world peace.

The two delegations expressed their support for the just struggle of the national liberation movements and their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples from Africa, Asia and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism, racist discrimination and for national independence and social progress.

The two sides emphasized the need to further strengthen the alliance among the forces of world socialism, national liberation movements and of all progressive forces in the world in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for peace, security and social progress of the peoples.

The BCP Central Committee delegation praised the successes achieved by the Syrian people under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and of its Secretary General Hafiz al-Asad, in socioeconomic development and in building a new society in Syria. The delegation also praised the Syrian role in firmly opposing all imperialist and Zionist conspiracies against the rights of the Arab peoples and against its principled stand regarding the issue of finding a just solution to the Middle East crisis.

The delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party highly appraised the Bulgarian people's successes achieved under the leadership of the BCP in building a developed socialist society. It also praised the principled stand of the BCP and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in supporting the just struggle of the Arab peoples and the Arab people of Palestine for restoring their irrevocable rights as well as their intense foreign policy aimed at strengthening world peace.

The two delegations express satisfaction with the present state of relations between their parties and governments and expressed a belief that those relations will continue to strengthen and develop in the interest of the Bulgarian and Syrian peoples and of the cause of social progress and peace in the world.

In order to confirm their readiness to continue to work for the further strengthening and consolidation of the cooperation between the two parties and countries, the two delegations signed a cooperation protocol between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the BCP for 1980-81.

RHODESIAN AGREEMENT CALLED 'SEPARATIST DEAL'

AU181355 Sofia BTA in English 1322 GMT 18 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, December 18, (BTA)--"The separatist deal between the representatives of Great Britain and the Salisbury puppet regime on the future of the people of Zimbabwe will not bring the desired result, reads a commentary by Mrs Ivanka Khlebarova in RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

The author underlines in it that the Lancaster House negotiations have shown the efforts of Great Britain to impose a neo-colonial decision on the future of Rhodesia.

"The restored colonial statute in Salisbury will protect the interests of the monopolies in Rhodesia and that country will remain the strategical point of the West in the heart of the African Continent," the commentary says further.

Mrs Khlebarova stresses further that the efforts to seek a solution to the Rhodesian problem through a Camp David-modelled separatist deal does not come as a surprise.

"The militarist forces more and more often resort to deals with those who breaking off from the national liberation movement of their people embark on the road of conciliation," stresses the author.

Quoting the words of the representative of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front in London, that henceforth the war in Rhodesia is a war of Great Britain with the people of Zimbabwe, Mrs Khlebarova stresses that the front will not allow to be liquidated and be removed from the future government of that country.

BTA REJECTS TANJUG CRITICISM OF WRITER MARKOVSKI

AU212055 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 21 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 21 Dec BTA--On December 17 of this year the Yugoslav official news agency published a commentary in connection with the election of the Bulgarian Poet Venko Markovski as member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. This commentary was given space in the Yugoslav mass media which shows that particular political significance is attached to it.

TANJUG reproaches that the public in Bulgaria was not informed "for what this high title had been conferred on Markovski," connects his election as academician with the publication of the poet's latest book "Sacred Legends" and is trying to suggest that this was a prize for the alleged placing by the author of "his literary talent at the service of anti-Yugoslav propaganda". According to TANJUG the decision of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences turned "an insignificant literary figure into an influential factor with a definite political conception". Referring to these and other claims which have nothing in common with the truth, in concluding its commentary TANJUG writes that one thing was quite certain: "All this, taken together, cannot serve for the successful development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations...."

What Is the truth?

Our people and the broad literary circles in many countries know Venko Markovski as one of the prominent contemporary Bulgarian poets. His enormous literary creative work over half a century comprises more than 40 collections of verses, poems, epic works, sonnets, novels and plays. It is deeply linked with the year-long heroic struggles of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian people for freedom, national independence and social justice.

In the report of the Joint Center for Language and Literature whereby Venko Markovski was unanimously proposed to the General Assembly of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences for academician, his literary work was characterized as "an important literary fact in the development of our national poetry, as an original creative continuation of the Bulgarian national revival tradition." High recognition is given to his monumental works "Epic of the Unforgettable", "The Helm of History", "Truth Is Cruel", "The Eagle", etc., which extol the heroism shown by the people for the triumph of freedom and justice in our motherland. Venko Markovski's poetic voice was appreciated by the General Assembly of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences as the voice of a poet patriot and internationalist who calls for a struggle for socialist and communist reorganization of the world. The roots of his creative work, in the competent view of the Joint Center for Language and Literature and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences are most closely linked with the all-round development of Bulgarian spiritual culture, with the world progressive and revolutionary poetry.

Venko Markovski's creative work was highly appraised by the eminent Bulgarian literary critics George Bakalov and Todor Pavlov, by such world famous figures of literature and art as Ilya Erenburg, Paul Eluard, and others. This is the same Venko Markovski whom until recently Yugoslav literary criticism also placed in the ranks of the best known poets. Venko Markovski isnot only one of the remarkable Bulgarian writers but also a prominent functionary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, whose member he has been since 1941, a veteran of the Bulgarian revolutionary movement. He has been an active participant in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, persecuted and interned by the fascist authorities.

Venko Markovski's literary works are a vivid artistic re-creation of his own development as a creative artist, citizen and fighter. His election as member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, therefore, deservedly crowns a long creative road, full of impressive and gifted poetic works. The high appraisal given by our competent public to the poet's creative work found expression in conferring on Venko Markovski in different years of the The Cyril and Methodius Order, 1st Class, the Dimitrov Prize, the distinction People's Man of Culture and that of Hero of Socialist Labour.

Venko Markovski's election as academician is a scientific recognition of his entire literary work. Any news agency which respects itself could hardly decide to pass judgment on the criteria of an academy of sciences in electing its members.

The latest work of the poet, "Sacred Legends", is a work of art behind which, in the same way as behind all other works of art, stands its author. It is absurd to look for someone else. It goes without saying that this work of art, like any other work of art, does not and cannot commit the party and state bodies.

As regards the official evaluation of our leadership of the struggles of the Yugoslav peoples, of the Yugoslav Communist Party and President Tito against Nazi fascism, it is contained in the party documents. This evaluation was strongly and loudly expressed personally by Mr Tudor Zhivkov in his report on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the victory over fascism. This is the position behind which stands our party leadership and we hope that it is known in Yugoslavia. Any attempts at ascribing other stands different from those officially expressed on these questions to the Bulgarian party and state leadership may be the fruit only of malice and unscrupulousness.

TANJUG complains that the author of a work of art was offending Yugoslavia. What should we say when not only in works of art but in official statements of responsible Yugoslav political and scientific figures the Bulgarian people, the entire Bulgarian nation, are being abused from purely racist positions? Guided by a sense of responsibility and a high awareness of the need for mutual efforts for strengthening and promoting good-neighbourly relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, we hope that such statements are not an expression of the official position of the Yugoslav leadership.

We are convinced, besides this, that both the BTA and TANJUG could make their contribution to not allowing incorrect and tendentious interpretations of individual phenomena and events, to avoiding artificial tensions in which our two countries are equally not in the least interested.

The election of an outstanding Bulgarian poet as a regular member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences cannot and should not hamper the development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations, of understanding and goodneighbourly cooperation between the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples. Such an obstacle could be deliberate and grossly tendentious interpretations of such facts as is the case with the TANJUG commentary.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH YUGOSLAVIA DISCUSSES BORDER TRAFFIC

AU202000 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 20 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, BTA Dec 20 (BTA)--The seventh regular sitting of the standing Bulgaro-Yugoslav commission on the application of the agreement on settling the traffic of the frontier population in the border area was held in Sofia on December 17 through 20.

A review was made at the sitting of the fulfillment of the agreement during the ending year and measures were taken for further easing the traffic of the frontier population of the two countries and for the organizing and carrying out of the fairs at the Bulgaro-Yugoslav border.

The seventh regular sitting of the standing joint commission proceeded in a spirit of open exchange of views, mutual understanding and cooperation.

LEADERS ATTEND KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE OPENING 24 DECEMBER

AU241524 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 24 Dec 79 AU

[Text] In the festively decorated hall of the Universiada Hall in Sofia, the First National Komsomol Conference began its work.

Enthusiastic cheers: "Always loyal to the party!" greeted Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazah Vulcheva, Todor Stoychev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Todor Stoichev, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev and Nacho Papazov. They took their places in the honorary presidium.

Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, read a report on the subject: "Comrade Todor Zhivkov's Letter to the Komsomol Central Committee--A Militant Program for the Work of the Dimitrov Komsomol." The report paid great attention to the manysided and highly efficient self-realization of young people in production, in labor and in social life. Georgi Tanev touched upon important aspects of further participation of Bulgarian Komsomol youths in the socioeconomic and social development of the country, in implementing the tasks laid down in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's letter to youth, in long-term programs, as well as in the draft law on youth.

Immediately following the report, delegates from various parts of the country took the floor, among whom were Anton Iliev, secretary of the Sofiagrad Okrug Committee, Yordanka Todorova, delegate from Khaskovo Okrug; Susliyka Mladenova from Vidin Okrug; and Yordan Milushev from Pernki Okrug. They discussed the Komsomol contribution to perfecting socialist labor organization and expressed their approval of the draft programs and the draft law on youth and submitted proposals.

TRADE UNION CENTRAL COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM ON 21 DECEMBER

AU211342 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 21 Dec 79 AU

[Text] A plenum of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council has been held, at which the further development of the trade unions' foreign political activities was discussed.

The plenum was inaugurated by Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Trade Union Central Council.

Georgi Borgov, secretary of the Central Council, read a statement on the main report. He dwelt on the intensifying integration relations with trade unions in the Soviet Union and in other socialist countries.

Yanko Petrov, secretary of the Trade Union Central Council, read a report on the basic task, the financial status and the budget of the Bulgarian Trade Unions for 1980.

KHOMEYNI WARNS OF WAR WITH UNITED STATES

LD261918 Prague CTK in English 1901 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran (CETEKA correspondent)--Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni warned today that the confrontation with the United States might lead to a war.

In a statement made public by the press agency PARS, Khomeyni stressed that there is already an economic and political conflict between Iran and the U.S., and that an armed conflict cannot be ruled out.

He said that U.S. imperialism was threatening to impose an economic blockade against Iran, and was being supported by certain other states, even though their peoples adopted a stand of solidarity with the Iranians' struggle to terminate their economic dependence, without which it is not possible to achieve independence in political, military and cultural spheres.

Ayatollah Montazeri said in an interview for PARS that the Iranian people will not put on trial the hostages held in the U.S. Embassy but the U.S. Government for its crimes committed against Iran, the hostages will be called as witnesses at the trial, Montazeri said.

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh announced today that the authorities will provide stronger protection to diplomatic missions in Tehran, which he said must be regarded as territories of other states.

Minister of the interior, Ayatollah Akbar Hasimi Rafsanjani, said in an interview for the paper ETTELA'AT that a long-term program will have to be worked out to free Iran of its dependence on the imports of most of the manufactured goods, spare parts, raw materials, foodstuffs and skilled labour.

A major step towards the country's self-sufficiency and to the elimination of feudal relationships in Iran should be the planned land reform. The Revolutionary Council asked the Ministry of Agriculture to submit its draft at an early date, the minister said.

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS MAY BE 'VERY DIFFICULT' TO ACHIEVE

LD232016 Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 23 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York (CETEKA correspondent)--It will be very difficult for the U.S. to enforce the approval of economic sanctions against Iran, asked for by President Carter, in the U.N. Security Council.

Diplomatic circles are of the view that the U.S. can count with the support (?of only) France, Britain, Norway and Portugal.

Arab and Moslem member states of the U.N. regard the sanctions as discriminatory. They point out that the U.S., Britain and France have for years been impeding the adoption of sanctions against Israel which ignores Security Council resolutions demanding the departure of Israeli units from the occupied Arab territories and solution of the Palestinian issue.

The three African members of the Security Council remember well that the U.S., France and Britain vetoed in October 1977 their attempt to [words indistinct] on involvements in [words indistinct].

U.S. observers see the possible [words indistinct] on Iran as a [word indistinct] one and admit that Iran, rich in oil, does not yet suffer from U.S. economic (?pressure).

The U.S. [word indistinct] referring to Iranian economists said that Iran is capable of [word indistinct] even a 7-10 month total blockade which, however, is (?highly improbable).

IRANIAN LEADERS UNAFRAID OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

LD232018 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 23 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran (CETEKA correspondent)--The economic sanctions planned by the U.S. against Iran in retaliation for the holding of the U.S. hostages at its embassy here can cause the country economic difficulties, but in the long run, they can be beneficial, State Minister of Planning and the Budget Exatolla Sahabi has said.

Iran will have to mobilize all its resources, increase its own production and accelerate the implementation of the plan to attain self-sufficiency in basic production branches, the minister said.

Iran is not afraid of the economic sanctions, it still has sufficient reserves of life essentials and further big contracts, mainly for food, were concluded recently.

Iranian Revolutionary Council spokesman Hassan Habibi said last night that Iran's representative will take part in the next session of the U.N. Security Council if an "independent decision" can be expected.

NUCLEAR CARRIER NIMITZ TO RELIEVE KITTY HAWK IN GULF REGION

LD221624 Prague CTK in English 1601 GMT 22 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington/Tehran--The U.S. Department of State announced last night that the U.S. intends to send a giant nuclear-propelled aircraft carrier Nimitz, accompanied by two cruisers, to the Persian Gulf.

The Nimitz is to replace the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, which has been in the region for some time. The Nimitz can serve as a base for 80 fighters. A Pentagon spokesman said that the U.S. wants to stress its presence in the Persian Gulf in connection with the U.S.-Iranian crisis after the seizure of about 50 hostages at the American Embassy in Tehran.

The U.S. Exports and Imports Bank was the first U.S. governmental body yesterday to cancel a 245-million dollar Iranian credit, which was to finance U.S. goods exported to Iran.

Tehran--The students who are holding American hostages at the U.S. Embassy here said today that they are not afraid of Security Council's approving economic sanctions against Iran, sought by U.S. President James Carter. The U.N. Security Council is to start discussing the issue next week. Iranian officials have not responded to the yesterday appeal of President Carter.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD IRAN CRITICIZED AS 'GROPING IN DARK'

AU241724 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Dec 79 p 7 AU

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary in the column "Foreign-Political Notes": "Fumbling According to Script"]

[Text] True, it is somehow improbable that one could "fumble" or, in other words, grope one's way, and do it according to a script worked out in advance; still, in the case of U.S. policy toward Iran, the two seemingly incompatible activities have obviously met "in the same boat." On the one hand it is becoming increasingly obvious that the affair around the American hostages at the American Embassy in Tehran rather suited Washington as a pretext for "punishing" Iran for getting rid of the shah and of American patronage; on the other hand, U.S. helplessness is simultaneously quite obvious. A similar thing happened to the United States in Vietnam. But, let us give historical parallels a rest.

Actually, the mixture of proceeding according to a ready-made script and of groping one's way--as mentioned above--is producing acute dangers. The United States is only too frequently moving in the unfamiliar Iranian darkness with knife in teeth. For instance, proof is the fact that it has dispatched to the Persian Gulf one of its most modern aircraft carriers, the Nimitz, and that it is preparing the ground for possible military intervention in Iran in the ports of the gulf and the Indian Ocean. In the last few days it combined that with unprecedented economic pressure, for which President Carter would like to enlist not only his West European allies and Japan, but also the United Nations. Perhaps it would be quite useless to ask in this context what has given Washington in particular the moral right to take such steps. In this instance morals are like a fifth wheel to a wagon. In fact, Carter has frozen Iranian deposits in American banks--but only those involving Iranian state means; he did not even touch the shah's private deposits, or the money of former high-ranking figures in the monarchist regime acquired by swindling and by robbing the Iranian people. He also keeps silent about the way the United States had profited from trading in Iranian crude oil and American weapons sold to Iran--documents about those contracts between the American monopolies and the shah monarchy are in the American Embassy in Tehran and are thus at present in the hands of Iranians.

It is not surprising that the U.S. allies are not manifesting any particular interest in the economic blockade of Iran. After all, Western Europe and Japan depend far more on Iranian crude oil than the United States, which imports only 4 percent of its consumption from Iran. Thus the "allies" are making use of the gap in the American anti-Iranian script in order to make a profit themselves, even if it is to the detriment of their Washington partner, and that, too, is merely a groping of one's way with knife in teeth in the darkness of the competitive fight among the capitalist centers of the present world. To settle the conflict, to renew stability? Those are merely empty phrases, or at most secondary affairs in this entire imperialist approach to the problems of relations with Iran.

'PERSONALITY CULT' STALIN'S GREAT MISTAKE

AU251605 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Dec 79 p 6 AU

[Vladimir Gerloch article: "100 Years Since I.V. Stalin's Birth"]

[Text] Iosip Vissarionovich Stalin, prominent figure in the CPSU and the international communist movement, was born 100 years ago, on 21 December 1879.

At the time when the party was being formed, Stalin, who was a member of the Social Democratic Workers Party of Russia [SDWPR] since its foundation, defended Lenin's line and opposed Menshevism and other opportunist trends. Several times he was imprisoned and exiled. At the Prague conference of 1912 he became a member of the SDWPR Central Committee; in October 1917 he became a member of the party body for preparing an armed uprising.

After the victory of the revolution, Stalin held significant party and state functions; several times he was people's commissar; he fought on the civil war fronts and he acquired considerable merits for the defeat of counterrevolutionaries and interventionists. In 1922 the Central Committee elected him the party's general secretary. Lenin considered Stalin one of the significant party figures: He appreciated his positive features, but he did not overlook his weaknesses either. In the well known "Letter to the Congress" in 1923 he recommended that another comrade be summoned for the function of general secretary, one "who would... differ from Comrade Stalin in some respects, namely by being more tolerant, more loyal, more polite and more attentive toward the comrades and less subject to moods and so forth."

As long as he worked at Lenin's side, his negative features could not develop. The 13th Congress of the All-Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) reaffirmed Stalin as general secretary. The delegates took into account his preceding work, his merits in the fight against Trotskyism and other anti-Bolshevik trends, as well as his self-critical approach, and hoped that he would take Lenin's remarks to heart.

Stalin stood at the head of the party's Central Committee at the time when the Soviet people were accomplishing their gigantic historical task; to achieve socialist changes in the country, to achieve industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture.

Stalin had a great personal part in the Soviet Union's victory in World War II. As chairman of the State Defense Committee and commander-in-chief, he directed and organized with great energy the defense against the Nazi hordes, the heroic effort of the hinterland in aid of the Soviet Army and the mobilization of all people for the defeat of facism.

In the difficult times of the Nazi occupation, the Czechoslovak people saw in the person of Stalin, as the representative of the great Soviet Union, their hope and their support. Thirty-four years ago, when the Soviet Army was liberating our fatherland, we connected the implementation of its liberating role with Stalin's name.

Even after the war Stalin accomplished a great deal in reviving the economy disrupted by war, in reorganizing it and in insuring its further development.

In the middle of the 1930's, negative traits began to be manifested in Stalin's activities. He began to deviate from Leninist principles and norms; he overestimated his own merits and his contribution to the successes of the party and of all Soviet people; he regarded himself as infallible. A cult of Stalin's personality was gradually formed. In consequence of that, violations of socialist legality and unjustified reprisals against outstanding party, state and military figures and other workers resulted.

Stalin's mistakes and errors caused considerable harm to the Soviet Union and its people and also to the international communist movement. But they could not, and did not, change the deeply democratic and truly popular character of the Soviet system, the decisive motive force of which always was, is, and will be, the workers class, the millions of working people's masses led by the CPSU. The party's policy was correct. It was oriented to building socialism and it expressed the people's basic interests.

It was the CPSU itself that uncovered the cult of Stalin's personality, condemned it and did everything to rectify the mistakes connected with it. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On Overcoming the Personality Cult and its Consequences" of 1956 shows where the substance of the personality cult lay, what were the conditions of its emergence, how it was manifested, and what consequences it had let to.

The CPSU exerted great efforts to renew and develop further Leninist forms of party life and implementation of Leninist principles of management in all spheres of party work and in ideological and economic activity. Those measures led to the strengthening and development of socialist democracy and toward strict adherence to legality. They insured the further consolidation of the party's strength and ability to act, the growth of its authority, of its ties with the working people's masses, and the consolidation and deepening of its leading role. It set great reserves into motion, which made it possible to further develop communist construction and which led to a powerful upsurge of the working people's activity and to further consolidation of the Soviet state.

The progressive people throughout the world connect Leninist policy with the activities of the CPSU, of its collective leadership and of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally.

The overcoming of the personality cult led to new victories of Leninism. In the eyes of the world public, the Soviet Union has won enormous authority, particularly by its peace program. It has become the powerful support of all anti-imperialist forces. The policy of Soviet communists is an example for the CPCZ which it consistently implements in the spirit of creative Leninism.

SUPREME COURT REJECTS APPEALS OF UHL, OTHER DISSIDENTS

LD211526 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The panel of judges of the Supreme Court of the Czech Socialist Republic yesterday discussed the appeal against the sentence passed by the Prague City Court which found the accused Petr Uhl and others guilty of the punishable offense of subversion of the republic in accordance with Article 98 of the Penal Code and sentenced them to deprivation of freedom for terms of 2 to 5 years.

The panel of judges of the Supreme Court rejected the appeals of the accused. The sentence can now be carried out.

HUSAK, KORCAK ATTEND OPENING OF ART EXHIBITION

LD192155 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] In the presence of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, a comprehensive exhibition of the work of Mikulas Ales was opened in the Riding Hall of Prague Castle today. The ceremonial opening of the exhibition was also attended by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, deputy federal premier and Czech premier; Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives.

KHOMEYNI GOVERNMENT BESET WITH INTERNAL PROBLEMS

LD231344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 23 Dec 79 LD

[Gyorgy Onodi commentary]

[Text] The internal changes in Iran, because of its geographical position and considerable oil exports, can have serious consequences in the international balance of power. Is the Islamic Revolutionary Council able to maintain national unity in the seventh week of the hostages drama by stepping up anti-Americanism? Are Khomeyni's followers seeking a way out? Gyorgy Onodi comments:

Carter is nervous about the hostages and this, I think, is understandable. He is nervous because Iran is, after all, trifling with a great power and this even affects Carter's chances of being reelected.

Thus, the Americans would like to take a step forward, but this is not easy to do because the step must be successful so their prestige will not be further damaged. It is not easy also because the hostage drama has grown beyond the original limits. What is at stake now is the possible future role of the United States in this area.

However, if Carter has a good reason to be nervous, Khomeyni should be at least as nervous. The occupation of the U.S. Embassy probably had motives of domestic policy. In a country where production has stagnated for almost a year and people go to demonstrations as they would go to work elsewhere, disillusion and the demand for stability will necessarily emerge.

There have been and there are signs showing that the people of Iran would like to start building a new system at last. On the other hand, the followers of the shah are also beginning to take an active position.

The storm clouds gathering over Khomeyni's court in Qom are indicated, among other things, by the alert in Azarbayjan. The barricade fight in Tabriz points to preparations made by the Bazaar, that is to say the national bourgeoisie. It shows also that the more moderate wing of the Shi'ites has decided the time for a clash has come.

An entirely new move is the unrest in Baluchestan. Think it over: After the Kurds, the Turks, the Azerbaijani's and the Arabs, now the Baluchi too have taken up arms. The events at Zahedan are colored also by the fact that the Baluchi are Sunnites--members of a Muslim sect different from the ruling Shi'ite faith.

Finally, let me mention that in addition to the things I have mentioned, the signs of some sort of internal organization have begun to manifest themselves. Hardly a month goes by without an attempt on the life of some prominent member of the Islamic council. One of Khomeyni's advisers was shot dead this week, but it is unlikely that attempts are made only against the leaders. According to reports, similar acts are committed in the country and even against Iranian leaders of the second rank.

In other words, and this is what matters, the present Iranian leadership is losing its followers in more and more fields and is confronted by its opponents in more and more areas. All this foreshadows the possibility of a new and probably very hard internal conflict.

REPORTAGE ON KADAR VISIT TO PAKS NUCLEAR PLANT

Meeting With Local Officials

LD192130 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 19, (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, visited the construction of the atomic power plant in Paks (South-West Hungary), on Wednesday. He was accompanied by Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee. The guests were greeted at the entrance of the central building of the Paks Atomic Power Plant Company by Kalman Abraham, minister of building and urban development, Pal Simon, heavy industry minister, Jozsef K. Papp, first secretary of the party committee of the county Tolna.

In the council room of the office building Benjamin Szaboka, the government commissioner of the atomic power plant investment, and Gyorgy Hegedus, secretary of the party committee, informed the guests on the situation of the atomic plant's building, on the political work carried on in the circle of the workers. They said, among others, that nearly 10,000 people are working on the construction. However, next year, when the putting into operation of the first machine unit will provide the most work, the number of those participating in the construction and assembling will reach 12,000.

At present there are 292 socialist brigades on the area of the investment. They also spoke of the fact that the first atomic power plant of Hungary is a good example of CMEA cooperation. Soviet plans and installations make possible the building and putting into operation of the plant. At the same time a number of spare parts and part-units are made in Czechoslovakia. The Hungarian specialists working there receive valuable help even on location from Soviet specialists, as well as from the specifically trained Polish ironwork [words indistinct].

The visit--according to the program--will continue with the viewing of the construction, which is unique in the history of Hungarian investments. Janos Kadar will meet with the representatives--leaders of the socialist brigades, workers in the vanguard, leaders of production as well as political and social activists--of the workers of the investment in the afternoon.

Kadar Speech

LD222030 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 22 Dec 79 LD

[Speech by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at the construction site of the Paks nuclear powerplant on 19 December--recorded]

[Text] I greet everyone present and would like to ask you to be kind enough to forward the greetings of the Central Committee and my greetings to all those whom you represent, without any particular preference: To party members, KISZ members, to the activists of the social organs and--as the phrase goes--to simple workers, to those outside the party, to believers and nonbelievers--I do not know how to elaborate it any further--to the people working in the various sections, because after all, we have to take the line that the builders have a decisive role--oh, pardon, to civilians and soldiers--do not let me forget this--the people working in the various sectors, builders, fitters, and so on, to infinity.

To everyone, including the cleaning ladies in the restaurants, I wish good health and successful work because, comrades, this is how it is: Party members, nonmembers, functionaries, nonfunctionaries, builders, fitters, waiters and so on, the whole system must function otherwise [words indistinct] the construction.

We all very closely depend on each other. It is my request, comrades, that you pass on this message. I cannot and would not want to give individual answers to all individual speakers. Nonetheless, I would like to make a few general comments. I would like to say a few words about the congress, in particular--since several of you mention the debate concerning the guidelines--as well as a few words about the state of the country; not at any length, just a few words.

Well, comrades, we are preparing for the party congress and this involves communists in a great deal of extra work, but the way we see it is that even if we were not preparing for a congress, we would have to work from morning till night and sometimes into the night. Now we have to prepare for the congress as well, but somehow, this is not a double burden because we are doing this in an intelligent fashion and thus the carrying out of our daily tasks--including the daily construction work and also the political work--helps us in our preparations for the congress and the organized events associated with the congress. I include here the discussions in the branches, which to the best of my knowledge, are proceeding in a good spirit, as well as the conferences to come and the congress itself. If all these do good work, it will give momentum to our everyday work. This is the spirit in which I think of the congress. In this sense, taking our social system into consideration, this congress is, naturally, not only the concern of communists, for it will discuss basic questions concerning the life of the people; what the experiences are and the way in which we can progress from here.

It seems to me that our party membership--and not only our party membership--but our working people--are more developed and mature than they were at the time of the 11th congress. This is not least because of the adequate political work that has been carried out. No one has mentioned it here so far, and I do not like to stir up unpleasant topics, but I have to say, nonetheless, that the unfortunate and fairly steep price rises we were forced to bring in last summer--this was a matter of necessity--were carried out in a way which demonstrated the fact that our working people are mature and responsible, that they can evaluate the position of the country and that they can assess the situation and the possibilities realistically. Let us tip our hats to the people.

We must tell it like it is. In the sphere of economic production--after all, you will see that our people have done a great deal since the 11th congress in the sphere of economic and cultural construction--I do not wish to draw a parallel here with the construction of the nuclear power plant, but during these years both the people and the party found themselves facing new and unaccustomed problems and greater difficulties than we had originally anticipated. This is the truth of the matter. In part these are consequences of international circumstances outside our control, of the international economic situation, but in part these problems also have to do with us, with our work.

Well now, what follows from this is that the rate of growth will be slower. All that is possible is to increase our national income by three or three and a half percent. We will not be able to use all the surplus at home, for consumption and investment, because we will also have to make repayments. We have repayment obligations and there is no difference here whether we owe money and have to make repayments to socialist or capitalist countries because if we fail to make these repayments to the capitalists they will skin us.

With regards to the socialist countries, repayment is a matter of honor, so we have to pay them as well. Everyone charges full price for everything and we are no different.

So, the standard of living can increase only very, very slightly next year, and even this will only be possible if we work decently and tenaciously. Real incomes--which are more important than wages because, after all, real income includes a great many other things besides wages, things which people need every day--are certain [word indistinct] maintain their level and consumption can perhaps increase by one and a half percent next year. Thus, what is involved is that we must defend the standard which we have achieved and must strengthen it and work hard so that we can progress further. This is what our circumstances are like at the moment.

International factors come on top of all this. Well, I do not know who still has the patience to read the communiques in the newspapers, but those who have the patience and feel like it can see that we are obliged to deal with international matters all the time because we must work in the international sphere in order to guarantee the conditions of peaceful, socialist building for our people and so that the imperialists will not become overly impertinent. We must completely knock out of their heads that they can start a serious war. I am sure that you have read about this. Just the other day, NATO brought in a resolution which could give rise to another wave of rearmament. It had to do with the deployment of U.S. nuclear--it is nuclear there as well--medium-range missiles in Europe. Naturally, these are not deployed yet and we shall continue [word indistinct] to insure that they will not be.

It is in the middle of such problems that we are preparing for the congress, but with the profound conviction that fundamentally we are on the right path. Through this road on which we must continue, we can insure that we will progress along the path of socialist development and that we will be able to preserve for our people that which is the most important--peace.

My mother raised two naughty children--I was one of them--by herself, without a husband and father. Well, you know what this meant in the old world. She happened to be an unskilled worker in a publishing house and had to start work at 5 o'clock in the morning. Her job was like that. Well, at first I was a schoolboy. Then I learned a trade and became a mechanic. I had enough decency, however, to help her in the morning. Afterwards, I went to school or to the workshop, did my work until 6 o'clock in the evening. I worked from 8 in the morning until 6 in the evening. Those were my hours.

Then I became a communist. I was quite young at the time, perhaps the same age as you are. I was about 18 when I became a communist. Then I rushed home [words indistinct] without a bath or a shower, so I just had to wash and rushed to the district social democratic party, because one had to do legal work as well. Afterwards, I went to the underground meeting--our communist party was illegal. One had to fulfill one's duties there as well, and afterwards--I was a young man as well--occasionally one had to go somewhere to say hello or God knows what, at 11 o'clock or around midnight. I lived like this for years and, as you can see, I survived somehow. Well, that world has gone. There is no need for such things any longer. Nonetheless, I am grateful to fate that somehow I became a communist because I feel that my life has had some meaning.

MAROTHY LECTURES ON PROBLEMS OF FAMILIES

AU211032 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Dec 79 p 5 AU

["Youth Participates in the Accomplishment of Tasks: "Lecture by Laszlo Marothy at the MSZMP Political Academy"--constituting, according to a footnote on the same page, "An abbreviated version of the 12 December lecture. 'A Few Aspects of the Party's Policy on Youth,' by this Politburo member and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] While delving into the position of young people and the opportunities that will enable their aptitudes to develop, one is required to mention a problem to which we will have to pay more attention in the future. It is the problem of the so-called endangered children. With the improvement of living conditions, it is becoming increasingly obvious that, unfortunately, there are still even today families in a difficult position, living at a low standard at which a desirable development of the children is not assured. Despite efforts by the school and the authorities acting as guardians, the path of children from such families often leads to serious disorders concerning their attitude to integration and to personality disorders and to harmful habits, as well as, in the worst cases, to crime. The complexity of this problem is indicated by the fact that frequently, the development of children is diverted in a wrong direction even in families living in good material conditions because of the emptiness and deterioration of relations between parent and child.

The Housing Situation is the Greatest Problem of Young People

Founding a family and raising children is a decisive aspect of the integration of youth into society and an important phase of life from the viewpoint of the individual and society alike.

Essentially, the endeavors of our party's demographic policy and policy on youth and women are interconnected in the domain of the state's subsidization of young parents and the raising of children. Thanks to these, we recently achieved successes also in this respect. Several measures have improved conditions for raising and caring for children. With an extensive system of institutions for the protection of children and mothers, the health service spans the entire childhood from before the birth of the children. According to calculations, the state budget assumes one-third of the expenditures of bringing up children. This is an enormous achievement when compared not only with the situation before the liberation, but even when compared with the childhood of today's young parents. At the same time, it is a considerable social problem that, along with the size of incomes, the number of children also strongly affects the standard of living of families. This works counter to our demographic policy and, in a sense, spoils the chances for the implementation of a differentiated and stimulating income policy as well. Therefore, improving the system of conditions for raising children and of material support based on the number of children in families and developing, as far as possible, methods that insure that the money allotted to the raising of children really is used for this purpose will remain an important task. Further efforts are required in building day nurseries.

In recent years, 100,000 kindergarten places have been created, owing to which 85 percent of the children of kindergarten age can be accommodated at kindergartens today, which is an outstanding achievement even on a world scale. Unfortunately, despite this, there are tense problems at new housing estates in Budapest and several other large cities. This is related mainly to the demographic wave that is now coming to its peak in the kindergarten-age population.

With increasing requirements and changing habits, one's own apartment is increasingly becoming a prerequisite for founding a family. The independent family life of 30 percent of those who marry begins in sublet rooms.

Social and strata policy benefits and various credit regulations have helped young people acquire apartments. Thus, they have gotten more than half the amount of the allotted apartments--and this is a significant result. Nevertheless, in spite of this, the housing situation was and remains the greatest problem of existence of young people. The councils registered 413,000 applications throughout the country in 1978, of which 191,000--46.3 percent--came from young people. There is a prolonged waiting period for apartments.

In the future, we will have to go all out to insure, relying also to a growing extent on the assumption by individuals of their share of burdens, that the housing problems of young people diminish. The youth league will initiate the spreading of inexpensive methods of building, methods that serve to resolve the initial housing problem of young people, and it supports any solutions that, even if only temporarily, help out those in need. In addition, it takes part in the development of a more rational system of apartment allotment and exchange.

The Main Reservoir of Successors for the MSZMP

It is rightly noted most of the time in debates on the state of awareness of youth, which are indispensable means for our ideological life, that the educational and awareness-shaping activity of our institutions is not always in harmony with the conditions and manifestations the young people encounter in their daily life. Often, young people are not given an unequivocal and clear answer to the questions that interest them. Also in our youth league, we perceive the deficiency that, although we often encourage them, there are not enough debates that objectively pit views against each other and exchanges of views at our forums and organizations. Produced by these and other factors, we often come across remarks critical of the KISZ. It must be added that it emerges sometimes in dialogs engaged in with critics that often the KISZ is only the subject of critical remarks and they are aimed at the contradictions and anomalies noticeable in general in our public life.

The development of the awareness and way of thinking of young people is affected to an extremely significant manner by the opportunities they have for participating in public life and the experiences they obtain. It is important, also in this connection, to develop socialist democracy, which means for youth a more substantive participation in social decisions and being appropriately steeped in public life. The participation of young people in the representative organs has increased in recent years. However, many young people full of creative energy are still not active in our public life. Not infrequently, certain forums can be rightly criticized for their formalities and sham democratism.

BRIEFS

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT--Budapest, December 17 (MTI)--Miklos Kozma has been appointed deputy minister of metallurgy and machine engineering by the Hungarian Council of Ministers. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD]

WARSAW NOTES UN REACTIONS TO U.S. SANCTION APPEAL

LD232235 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 23 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. President's demand to the Security Council for the imposition of economic sanctions against Iran in connection with holding of hostages in Tehran has met with mixed reactions at the UN. In the diplomatic circles of many countries of the Third World, in particular the African and Arab countries, reservations are being made publicly against sanctions against Iran. It is being recalled that the United States and other Western countries have dozens of times blocked the imposition of sanctions against the fascist regime in South Africa and in Israel, although these two countries are violating UN decisions.

PAP CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SITUATION IN IRAN

Iranian 'Tension' Noted

LD240930 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, 23 Dec, PAP--By PAP special correspondent Ryszard Kapuscinski:

Iran has begun preparations to dampen the effects of the possible economic blockade and economic sanctions by the United States. The Revolutionary Council today set up a number of working committees to map out the line of Iran's trade policy in case the blockade becomes a fact. The committees are also going to review the stocks of foodstuffs and other products. At the same time, representatives of the authorities are making statements aimed to appease the population, prevent panic on the market and the hoarding of food by speculators and consumers.

Official spokesmen maintain that even if the economic blockade were imposed on Iran this country would still be able to find a satisfactory number of trade partners to import the necessary articles, considering the fact that it has at its disposal such an attractive export as oil. Critical situation prevails in the southeastern province of Sistan va Baluchestan where clashes began last Thursday and so far a dozen or so people were killed and over eighty wounded. On Sunday, which is a workday in Iran, all shops, schools and offices were closed in the Baluchestan's capital of Zahedan, and the empty streets of the city were patrolled by military guards.

Tension also prevails in Kordestan where local branches of the democratic party of the Iranian Kordestan are distributing large quantities of arms and equipment to the population. The province's Governor Jamshid Maku informed today "the Kurds began transforming their villages and towns into fortresses", thus preparing for military operations in case the current talks with the government delegation ended in failure. The latest reports from the Kordestan indicate that chances of a peaceful solution of the Kurd issue are still uncertain, as the Iranian Government is ready to grant the Kurds internal self-government only while the Kurdish delegation is demanding regional autonomy. Progress in the talks is also hampered by the stand of the central authorities who object to withdrawing the army from the Kordestan and releasing political prisoners which the Kurds demand as a condition of further negotiations. Preparations for the election of the first president of the Muslim republic, which is to be held by the end of January next year, still continue.

According to the new constitution, all the candidates for presidency must receive prior approval of Ayatollah Khomeyni who, so far, has not given his support to any of the candidates. At a meeting with a French parliamentary delegation, Ayatollah Khomeyni confirmed the decision of the Iranian authorities to put on trial the American hostages, adding that this would be "a great international court." However, according to a common opinion here this trial will be of symbolic character, with no ad personam sentences, which would mean that after it is over the hostages will be set free and will be permitted to return to the U.S. "On behalf of embassies of the Christian countries," representatives of Catholic clergy and other Christian clergymen permanently residing in Tehran sent the American hostages, through students holding the U.S. Embassy, Christmas gifts and greetings.

Progress Toward Resolution

LD262245 Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

["Progress in American Hostages Issue?"--PAP headline]

[Text] Tehran, 26 Dec, PAP--By PAP correspondent Ryszard Kapuscinski: A certain progress has been made within the last two days towards solving the American hostages problem. For the first time since November 4, when the American Embassy in Tehran was seized by student--followers of the Khomeyni line, the hostages were visited by representative of the Iranian supreme authorities Ayatollah Hoseyn Montazeri, the chief ayatollah of Tehran and member of the Revolution Council. In a talk Montazeri held with all the hostages he said that "it is the American Government and not the hostages that should be put on trial." If the hostages come up before an international tribunal the Iranian Government is going to set up they will not come up as "defendents but as witnesses," he said.

It was also announced here that the Revolutionary Council would start negotiating the issue of American hostages with representatives of the students. It is expected that the negotiations may shortly bring about substantial effects although the Iranian sources repeatedly emphasize that the case needs "peace and patience." In the meantime, on Christmas eve the hostages were visited by 3 American priests, including Catholic Bishop Thomas Gumbledon and Cardinal Etienne Duval from Algiers. All of them arrived in Tehran at the invitation of the Iranian authorities. They conveyed best wishes to the hostages and held talks with them. Finally, they issued an official statement saying inter alia that the hostages were found to be in good physical and mental shape. On Tuesday, 6 American clergymen and Cardinal Duval paid a visit to Ayatollah Khomeyni. At the same time, another group of American clergymen arrived in Tehran, composed of 8 representatives of Christian churches and a rabbi. All of them are going to visit the hostages.

AGERPRES AFFIRMS WEAPONS SALES TO EGYPT, DENIES AGREEMENT

AU251935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 25 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/12/1979--Referring to the affirmations made abroad as to Romania having signed agreements with Egypt on weapons delivery, the Romanian news agency AGERPRES applied to the speciality bodies and is in a position to report the following: As part of the Romanian-Egyptian collaboration relations, a Romanian commercial enterprise sold some light weapons to an Egyptian commercial organization, but there is no agreement between the two countries in this respect.

REPORTAGE ON ANDREI VISIT TO MOROCCO

Talks With Boucetta

AU211933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 21 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Rabat, AGERPRES, 21/12/1979--Talks between Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, started in Rabat, occasioned by the official visit the Romanian minister is paying to Morocco. The two foreign ministers also opened the proceedings of the second session of the Romanian-Moroccan Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation.

During the talks highlighted was the favourable course of the political, economic and cultural-scientific relations between Romania and Morocco and analysed were the possibilities of deepening and diversifying those relations in the ensuing years. During the proceedings, new cooperation ventures were identified in the domains of mining, harbour constructions, chemistry, energetics, transports, ocean fishing and agriculture. The same day, Stefan Andrei met Moussa Saadi, minister of energy and mines. The talks conducted occasioned an analysis of some aspects of the development of the Romanian-Moroccan cooperation in the field of energy and mining.

Dines With Ministers

AU221930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 22 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Rabat, AGERPRES, 22/12/1979--During his visit to Morocco, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had successive talks with Azzedine Guessous, minister of trade, industry, mines and merchant shipping, and M'hamed Douiri, minister of supply and national promotion of Morocco. Examined were possibilities of developing and diversifying the Romanian-Moroccan relations. Identified and established were new concrete actions of economic cooperation.

The Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, M'hamed Boucetta, gave an official dinner occasioned by the visit to Morocco of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. The toasts proposed on the occasion highlighted the good relations existing between the two countries as well as the necessity of intensifying and diversifying the Romanian-Moroccan relations. The Romanian foreign minister visits Morocco at the invitation of the minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation of that country.

Signs Trade Protocol

LD231950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 23 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, 23 Dec, AGERPRES--The proceedings of the second session of the Romanian-Moroccan Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation concluded in Rabat.

The proceedings of the commission were chaired by Stefan Andrei and M'hamed Boucetta.

In conclusion of the proceedings a protocol was signed, stipulating the further development of trade exchanges and the initialling of long-term contracts securing an even trade balance. The protocol also stipulates expanding economic cooperation in industry, energy and mining, agriculture, civil engineering and hydro-electric generation, in harbour operations as well as in point of technical assistance in education and public health protection. A series of concrete actions and objectives of economic cooperation are stipulated to be materialised between the two countries.

Received by King Hassan II

AU241939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 24 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Rabat, (AGERPRES), 24/12/1979--During his official visit to Morocco, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, was received by King Hassan II.

The king of Morocco requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed his best feelings of esteem and regard for his international activity.

During the talk on the occasion, they approached concrete aspects of development of the Romanian-Moroccan relations, especially of enlarging and diversifying the economic cooperation in production, and exchanged views on current international issues of mutual interest.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR AT LATTER'S REQUEST

AU241937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 24 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/12/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on December 24, V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, at the latter's request.

A talk took place on the occasion, which proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU251538 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 25 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Today Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee. The Political Executive Committee discussed and endorsed a report on implementing the provisions of the law on profits in agricultural production cooperatives as of 1 January 1980.

The introduction of the profit index obliges agricultural cooperative units to conceive and organize their activity so that they can cover expenditures from incomes and can make profits in order to secure necessary resources for their own development and to contribute to setting up centralized state funds.

The Political Executive Committee set tasks for the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Agriculture and Food Industry to efficiently assist each agricultural cooperative unit so that they can attain greater vegetable and animal outputs in 1980.

It is also necessary to adopt resolute measures so that all agricultural production cooperatives can show profits in a short period of time. In that respect, programs will be drafted to improve the economic activity, to increase production, to better utilize lands, to expand the mechanization of agricultural work, to rationally use manpower and to diversify industrial activities, services and cooperation with state and cooperative units.

The Political Executive Committee also discussed a report on results of the activity of identifying and taking inventory of particularly valuable assets at home and abroad. In order to implement the provisions of the law on protecting the national cultural heritage and apply the overall measures established by the party-state leadership in that field, the Central State Commission of the national cultural heritage and the state bodies in charge of implementing legal provisions have carried out a broad activity of identifying and accounting for cultural-artistic assets at home and abroad, assets that belong to all our people.

The Political Executive Committee endorsed the proposed measures to continue the inventory and proper administration of those assets belonging to the national cultural heritage and recommended that measures be taken in the future to protect and prevent the transfer abroad or deterioration of cultural assets, to properly preserve those assets, to scientifically utilize them and to continue to make available to the public all assets making up the valuable material and intellectual wealth of our people.

The Political Executive Committee also discussed and established measures for elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and people's councils. It also discussed preparations for the Second Congress of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF].

The committee defined a number of criteria and norms insuring the judicious representation of all categories of working people, women and individual members of SUF's own organizations in state bodies. The people's councils will have two deputy chairmen, who will continue to work in the production process. One of them will belong to the leadership of the local SUF organization. It has been decided that several people can run for one mandate in a larger number of electoral constituencies. In the communal people's councils, that can apply to up to 95 percent of the deputies' seats.

The Political Executive Committee pointed out with satisfaction the fact that the broad working people's masses, particularly the women, have shown great interest in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's proposals to set up SUF's own organizations. That great response illustrates the people's desire to actively participate, in an organized manner, in the country's political life and in implementing the RCP program.

The Political Executive Committee also resolved topical issues of the party-state activity.

BORBA CHIDES SOVIET PRESS ON STALIN'S ANNIVERSARY

AU252045 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Dec 79 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: From Our Angle"]

[Text] Two most prominent Soviet newspapers have confirmed that "it is not easy to write about Stalin," as the author of an article in the Soviet press recently complained. "In the years of Stalin's activity," the CPSU Central Committee's periodical KOMMUNIST says, "our party for the main part resolutely and tirelessly followed Lenin's course, always turning to the people's masses, in whose support it saw the vitality of its policy. According to its socialist substance, it was no 'period of personality' but rather a period of triumph of the new social system, first in our country and then in a number of other countries of Europe and Asia, a period of forming the world system of socialism."

Marking the 100th anniversary of Stalin's birth, PRAVDA and KOMMUNIST once again approach Stalin from the known positions of recognizing his "positive activities" and noting "the negative aspects" of his personality. Following the formula that it is neither a question of an angel nor that of a Satan and that what was essential for his period was the historical creativity of the masses which insured the socialist system and its progress, KOMMUNIST nevertheless cannot avoid linking Stalin's activity with the development of other European and Asian countries.

Having no desire to enter into an appraisal of Stalin's role as the organizer of the popular masses and of his merits for the development of the socialist social system in the USSR, something which is a matter for the Soviet party and people. We cannot but dissociate ourselves from the attempts to identify Stalin's activity with the construction of socialism in other countries.

The world process of socialism--and not the world system of socialism, which is not the same thing--gained momentum precisely in the conflict with Stalin and with Stalinism as a sociopolitical approach to socialism and to relations among Socialist countries, first in Yugoslavia and then also in other European and Asian countries. True, "Stalin's time" was marked by the formation of the bloc of socialist countries, but it was also marked by the conflict with other socialist countries and other roads of building socialism, something that resulted in the assertion of the independence of communist parties and socialist countries and their nonbloc orientation and that essentially influenced the development of socialism and social progress as the dominant world process.

In other words, it is impermissible to recall Stalin's personality or activity as the only sociopolitical and ideological orientation of socialism, which is generally valid and a law for all parties and all countries. On the other hand Stalin's conflict with the Yugoslav communists and the conflict of the latter with Stalin's policy of pressure and hegemonism in relations to independent Socialist Yugoslavia--and not only Yugoslavia--are subjected to antihistorical negations or are passed over in silence or falsified.

Stalin certainly has his place in USSR history but no one has the right, in his name and using his labels of imperialism and revisionism, to accuse as "enemies of socialism" or of the Soviet Union those communists who have adopted a critical attitude toward Stalin's international activity during a period of 30 years or who--and this is essential--under the conditions of complete independence and with the aid of the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism, are building socialism in their own way, for their own people and in the general interest of world progress.

U.S. PROTESTS SOVIET MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

LD262138 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, Dec. 26 (TANJUG)--The United States today again charged the Soviet Union with interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan by engaging a growing number of combat troops. The State Department spokesman announced that during the past two days some 150 Soviet transporter planes with troops and war equipment landed at the airfield outside Kabul. The spokesman said that it is assumed that several thousand Soviet soldiers ready for combat action and corresponding modern war technology have been flown in.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter expressed the U.S. administration's concern over the Soviet interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. He set out that the engagement of Soviet troops in Afghanistan poses a danger to the stability and security of other countries of the region.

FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY ATANASIEVSKI VISITS IRAN

Oil Purchases Arranged

LD261336 Belgrade TANJUG in Serbo-Croatian 1256 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--Reza Azimi, director general of the Department for International Relations and Marketing of the Iranian Oil Ministry, announced today that Yugoslavia has been placed on the 1980 list of purchasers of Iranian oil.

Azimi made this statement to Atanas Atanasievski, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, and to Faik Dizdarevic, SFRY ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The volume of Iranian oil for Yugoslavia to be delivered next year will be fixed later. The price of Iranian oil has gone up to $28.5 per barrels.

Commerce Cooperation Talks

LD261812 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1737 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--A group of Yugoslav businessmen, led by Atanas Atanasievski, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, has had a meeting with Dr 'Reza Sadr, Iranian minister of commerce. Both sides expressed the wish for the best possible acquaintance with the possibilities of the two economies, so that the broadest and the highest quality cooperation could be developed. It was also agreed to exchange lists of goods offered by the two countries.

Representatives of Iranian banks expressed agreement to find a way to promote bank cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iran.

In the talks held here by Yugoslav businessmen, the Iranian Ministry of Agriculture asked for a list of products which Yugoslavia could export to Iran and expressed interest in the imports of agricultural machinery and seed grain, as well as in the cooperation at the level of agricultural institutes.

U.S. APPROACHES UN SECURITY COUNCIL ON IRAN

ID261800 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] United Nations, Dec. 26 (TANJUG)--Observers in the U.N. headquarters assess the U.S. letter presented to the Security Council chairman as more moderate than the hitherto U.S. official and semi-official statements concerning the U.S. hostages kept in the U.S. Tehran Embassy.

Consultations on the question opened today on the East River. The U.S., it is noted, has requested no emergency Security Council session but has, instead, sought for the Security Council to meet as soon as possible. The impression is that the aim is to give time to the Security Council members to adjust their stands on the issue and also to give time to Tehran to take a step toward de-escalating the crisis.

Opinions, it is noted, are divided on the issue of economic sanctions against Iran the U.S. seeks of the Security Council.

One version has it that the U.S. has in mind limited sanctions suspending exports of only some goods to Iran, not including food and medicaments. The sanctions would neither apply to Iran on petroleum exports.

According to a later version, however, the U.S. seeks a much more stringent embaro but again not on food and medicament exports to Iran nor Iranian petroleum exports.

It is assumed that the more stringent embargo implies primarily the suspension of financial transactions: delivery of military ware parts, of machinery and technology.

Hardly anyone on the East River believes the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations is limited only to the issue of hostages.

So far, the United Nations (?has been) unanimous in seeking the release of the U.S. hostages. The Security Council resolution calling for the release of hostages has been passed unanimously as has also the ruling of the International Court of Justice.

ISMAILJ BAJRA SUPPORTS PALESTINIAN CAUSE, ISLAM

JN190933 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 19 Dec 79 p 3 JN

[Text] Amman, Dec 18--Mr Ismailj Bajra, the visiting Yugoslavian secretary of information, views the programme for cooperation in the field of information that he signed this evening with his Jordanian counterpart, Mr 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, as a step towards a "new information order developing within the non-aligned movement," he told the JORDAN TIMES.

"Most information goes one way--from developed nations to developing ones," he said, "but information must be received and given in all directions. The new information order will be a just one based on objective, responsible reporting, for without responsibility there can be no freedom or support for peoples fighting for a just cause of freedom," Mr Bajra, a former journalist, continued.

The two-year programme signed today emanates from a cultural agreement signed in 1977 between Yugoslavia and Jordan. It calls for cooperation between the Yugoslavian Federal Information Secretariat and Jordan's Ministry of Information, and between the Yugoslav news agency, TANJUG, and the JORDAN NEWS AGENCY (JNA).

The programme stipulates that both agencies sign an agreement in 1980 for cooperation in news and data collection, the exchange of journalists, the training of information employees and the exchange of radio, television and documentary film programmes.

"What we have actually done," Mr Bajra said, "is formalise part of the long-term relationship that has existed between our two friendly non-aligned nations." He noted that President Tito of Yugoslavia and his majesty King Husayn have met three times this year, which paved the way for the signing of such a document.

On the question of the Arab-Israeli conflict, Mr Bajra reiterated his country's stand that Israel must withdraw from all territories occupied since the 1967 war, including Arab Jerusalem, and that a permanent and just resolution of the Arab cause rests primarily on the right to national self-determination of the Palestinians, of whom the PLO is the only legitimate representative.

He added that his country favours a peaceful solution to the conflict but rejects the Camp David accords because "no one can talk about the destiny of a people (the Palestinians) without allowing the participation of the people involved."

Questioned on the current situation in Iran, he said, "we have a positive attitude towards the Iranian revolution--the changes there have been for the benefit of the people. Of course we disagree, on the basis of the international principle of diplomatic immunity, with the holding of the American hostages in Iran.

"However, the Western press ought to try to understand the evils that occurred under the shah and to realise that the Iranians have the right to decide what is best for them. It is not fair that the Western press is taking advantage of the current situation to write against Islam in general."

About the extremism that has accompanied the Islamic revival in the Middle East, Mr Bajra, himself a Muslim, took an ambivalent stand. "If some use Islam as an umbrella for their extremist views, let their fellow countreymen decide whether or not to accept them. I believe," he added, "that these extremes have appeared as a result of extremes in the West."

Mr Bajra denied that the multinational provinces in Yugoslavia are held together only through the exceptional person of the now aging President Tito. "We know he will not live forever but we know too that he will leave our country in good hands. It is not just that we have a strong army. There is also unity and equality among all the 'nations' living in Yugoslavia.

"We all joined together in the struggle for national unity. Our self-management system, whereby every person participates in the decision-making in his work, has brought about great achievements culturally, economically and in all other fields to our country under President Tito.

"Never in our history have we had so many friends as we have today. Our non-aligned policy is our permanent orientation--there is no other alternative. Those who foresee provincial disputes arising in Yugoslavia after President Tito's death are liars. And most of these speculators are those who formerly colonised us."

Mr Bajra ends his four-day visit to Jordan tomorrow. He has been accompanied by a four-man delegation. While he has been here he has discussed Jordanian-Yugoslavian relations and coordination between the two countries' positions at non-aligned conferences with King Husayn and Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

This afternoon he visited Jerash, and this evening the Yugoslavian ambassador to Jordan Mr Dusan Zavasnik and his wife gave a dinner attended by top Jordanian officials for Mr Bajra and his delegation.

COMMODITY TRADE AGREEMENT FOR 1980 SIGNED WITH PRC

LD261144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1020 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Chen Jie, Chinese vice minister of foreign trade, who is leading his country's delegation at the routine session of the Commodity Exchange Commission.

Topical questions of the fulfillment of commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and China this year and prospects for 1980 were discussed during the meeting. It was noted that there exist possibilities for, and the two countries' interest in, promotion and expansion of economic cooperation on more long-term, more stable and more balanced foundations.

A positive assessment was made of the positive results of the session of the mixed commission during which a substantial increase in the volume of commodity exchange next year was agreed upon. It was noted that fresh efforts have to be made so that the volume and the structure of commodity exchange can be coordinated with the needs and the possibilities of the two countries.

The meeting was attended by Alija Basic, assistant federal secretary of f. eign trade, and by PRC Ambassador to the SFRY Zhou Qiuyie.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SUPPORTS RHODESIA SETTLEMENT

LD261850 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1649 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Federal Executive Council welcomed today the signing of the agreement on Zimbabwe in London and in this connection has issued the following statement:

"Yugoslavia welcomes the signing of the agreement on Zimbabwe in London, convinced that this is a significant step in the efforts to liquidate once and for all colonialism in Zimbabwe and to make it possible for the people of Zimbabwe to achieve, by democratic means, its independence and full sovereignty. The adopted document, although leaving a number of things unsaid, provides the basis for Zimbabwe to become a democratic and nonalined country free from racism and foreign domination. The agreement is the result of many years of decisive struggle waged by the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of the Patriotic Front.

"In its liberation struggle, the Patriotic Front has enjoyed the full support of the entire international community, especially the nonalined countries, African countries and the front-line countries. Yugoslavia believes that the unity which the Zimbabwe African National Union and the Zimbabwe African People's Union have achieved in the Patriotic Front in the course of the liberation struggle and which they also demonstrated during the London conference will continue to be the firm basis and a powerful weapon in their political struggle for the full independence and autonomy of their country.

"Consistent implementation of this agreement and the achievement of Zimbabwe's full independence and autonomy would represent a very significant factor of the consolidation of independence and security of front-line countries and would have a very positive influence on the resolving of the question of Namibia. This would contribute considerably to the general consolidation of circumstances and to the strengthening of security of peoples and countries in the crisis area of southern Africa.

"In the present period it is necessary to make efforts to insure the consistent respect for the provisions of the agreement in all the stages of its implementation. There is no doubt that Great Britain, as a former colonial power, has the greatest responsibility in this.

"By proceeding from the principled positions of nonalined policy as well as the principles of the UN Charter, Yugoslavia helped the Patriotic Front and the people of Zimbabwe in their liberation struggle and extended them its support during the London conference. It will continue to help the people of Zimbabwe in its just and legitimate aspirations. The peoples of Yugoslavia have always been on the side of those people who fought for freedom and independence. We consider the liberation struggle of every people, as well as of the people of Zimbabwe and of southern Africa, part of the struggle for peace, security and general progress in the world."

ASSEMBLY FEDERAL CHAMBER ADOPTS PLAN TO REDUCE 1980 BUDGET

LD261910 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1223 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--At the afternoon session, the delegates of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber adopted the proposed changes and supplements to the 1979 federal budget as well as the proposed decisions on the changes in the financial plans of the federal directorates for the reserves of industrial and food products.

After a lengthy debate the proposed federal budget for 1980 was also adopted, after the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces had in the meantime determined the total volume of resources for the financing of the federation next year to be 128.28 billion dinars.

Milan Rajacic--(Serbia)--the rapporteur of the Committee for the Federal Budget of the Federal Chamber, said in this context that the proposed volume of the budget as compared to its draft was less by about 4 billion dinars. Such a proposed volume of the budget is 25.5 percent higher than the rebalanced 1979 budget. Between the draft of the budget and the proposed budget, the Federal Executive Council has been taking measures to reduce budgetary expenditure within the framework of the policy of slowing down the increase in general and joint consumption, Rajacic said.

In line with this, the level of expenditure for all beneficiaries of the budget has been reduced by 3 percent. In accepting such a linear reduction of the total volume of the federal budget for next year, the Federal Executive Council has been guided by the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the need to take efficient measures in implementing the policy of economic stabilization as well as of the obligation of all beneficiaries of the federal budget to reexamine the volume of their expenditure.

DRAGOSAVAC ARGUES FOR MORE EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES

Socialism, Nonalinement Seminar Speech

ID211805 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, spoke at the "Socialism and Nonalinement" seminar on the topical tasks of the League of Communists in the light of the decisions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and said in part:

When we assess our socioeconomic and political position and situation, then we may say that, thanks precisely to our socialist self-managing system we have succeeded, and are continuing to succeed, in attaining important results in all spheres of social life and work. It is evident that many of even the most highly developed capitalist states in the world have not solved the national problems which touch them today. A number of socialist countries, burdened by the problems of the so-called nation states, are also unable to solve their international problems. Yugoslavia has consolidated and is consolidating its system of social ownership of the means of production, the system of socialist self-management, national equality, and our country is constantly progressing, and consolidating increasingly great esteem in the world, articularly in the nonalined movement.

This allows us more easily to amortize the consequences of the critical economic situation in the world for which prospects are not good in the forthcoming period either. With a few exceptions, the most highly developed countries envisage either stagnation or falling growth in production next year. Rare are those among them who have a constant relative growth level. The situation in developing countries and that in the socialist countries is as a whole rather acute, and in (?some of them) the situation is critical. This makes it all the more incumbent upon us to solve as successfully as possible our internal problems on the basis of socialist self-management.

I draw attention to the fact that Comrade Tito has spoken several times recently too about internal and about economic questions in particular, and that on the occasion of the constituting of the SFRY Presidency he warned that we should devote greater attention to internal economic questions and to internal problems as a whole. To fulfill its role in the self-managing system the League of Communists must not only be organized in basic organizations of associated labor, but must also function effectively in that system as its internal ideopolitical force. This was recently debated, as you know, by the LCY Central Committee at its eighth session held on 18 October 1979.

Proceeding from the knowledge we have gained we could state that the ideopolitical activity of members, organizations and organs of the League of Communists has been strengthened in the period since the 11th LCY Congress. The initiative and responsibility of communists, of basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists is finding increasing expression. Definite results are being attained in the construction of socialist self-managing relations, and increasingly free, humane and culturally rich social relations are developing. Activity on realizing Comrade Tito's initiative on the democratization and promotion of collective labor and responsibility, and introduction of a 1-year mandate in executive functions have been broadly accepted on all sides. Their realization does not boil down merely to this but is far broader, more profound and meaningful in the sense of labor efficiency and collective responsibility and at the same time in the sense of hindering those negative elements which exist even in our society, for we are still a relatively underdeveloped society with regard to class. Consciousness is deepening but the initiative for democratization and promotion of collective labor and responsibility, and the introduction of rotation in executive functions has been broadly accepted all round.

The conviction is strengthening that the unity of the broadest socialist and democratic forces associated in the Socialist Alliance and other forms of political and self-managing organization of working people and citizens is the prime necessity for success in the struggle for socialist self-management today. We must stress here that the League of Communists and its members are responsible not only for the unity of their ranks, although this is an essential prerequisite, but also for the unity of all organized socialist forces and all our nations and nationalities in everyday action to fulfill the tasks of the socialist self-managing development of our society. As the avant garde of the working class the League of Communists, on an equal basis with other organized socialist forces and with a particular responsibility toward the working class, nations and nationalities, functions in the system of socialist self-managing democracy, and in the spirit of such an orientation, builds its role, method of work and way of organization. The more successful development of delegate relations and conditioning in the Socialist Alliance demands greater creativity, self-initiative, and practical ideo-political activity on the part of members and organizations of the League of Communists. The struggle of opinions, the putting forward of ideas and proposals open critical and well argued debate and the everyday practical struggle for self-managing socialist relations are becoming the more regular practice of a considerable part of basic organizations and members of the League of Communists.

It must be said that some environments are slower to perceive and settle questions of socioeconomic and political development in accordance with the essence of the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and the decisions of the LCY Central Committee.

Speaking about the need for citizens and workers to exert greater influence in their organization and communities, Dragosavac said, among other things, that communists today must advocate, above all by their example, a change in the attitude toward work, labor discipline, and toward reward according to labor.

It was stressed at the last session of the Central Committee that the organs and organization of the League of Communists must concretely commit themselves to a greater extent to develop the moral image of the communist, to insure communists' activity and conduct in accordance with the essence and requirements of the socialist self-managing society, as an expression of the values of our socialist revolution, the interests and goals of the working class and our nations and nationalities. They must at the same time struggle in the most decisive way possible against the not infrequent instances of conduct of individuals and groups which is in opposition to the essence of our socialist self-managing ethic, whether it is a case of illegal appropriation of social property and attempts to establish group property relations, or of appropriation of income beyond the results of labor, of idleness and abuse.

The organizations and organs of the League of Communists must raise the question of the responsibility of those members of the League of Communists who do not conduct themselves and do not work in accordance with the policy and standpoints of the League of Communists, whose conduct does not contribute to the development of social self-managing consciousness, ethics and practice. For the entire political system of socialist self-management to function more effectively it is essential to strengthen and make independent the basic organizations of the league as the basic forms of organization of communists and the basic subject of communists' overall political activity. All this demands constant and systematic building-up of and ideopolitical and action training and activity of members of the league in every basic organization and in every organization of the League of Communists in the community as a whole.

Communists, delegates and members of self-managing social organs, particularly in the Socialist Alliance and the trade unions must more energetically oppose opportunist and fractionalist cadre policy. They must be engaged on all sides to insure the election to self-managing and social organs of active, able cadres who have affirmed themselves through the results of labor, who are of a patriotic orientation, ready to commit themselves to the line of the program and policy of the League of Communists, and in general to the line of the programs and construction of our society. Working people and citizens, regardless of whether they are members of the League of Communists, or whether they are theists or atheists, must gather round and be committed to this.

The construction of socialism, self-management and the pooling of labor, work, social activity, brotherhood, unity and nonalined policy are an essential criterion in the relationship toward every citizen and working man and these should also be the criteria of cadre policy.

The preparation and reception of new members should continue to be approached as a lasting task of the ideopolitical struggle of League of Communists organs and organizations in the sphere of strengthening the class orientation and improvement of the social composition of members. We should strive to continue to accept as many workers as possible from material and production and from among younger people.

Dragosavac then said that the important field of League of Communists activities in the internal sphere is that which is also linked with the international situation, the role and tasks of organizations in the League of Communists, in constant involvement in all questions of defense and self-protection organization and of the training of society. We must be exponents of political actions for the broadest mobilization of all the subjective forces of working people and citizens in the preparation for the defense and independence of the country's integrity and in the realization of social self-protection.

Proceeding from an assessment of the political security situation, the League of Communists must orient itself toward constant political action in all sociopolitical and self-management organs and delegation and the training of working people for organized and efficient work against all sources and exponents of anti-self-management and enemy activities.

Dr Dusan Dragosavac spoke for some time about the realization and distribution of income and he said that the LCY Central Committee, together with the Presidium of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, discussed the problem of income and income-based relations as an essential question of the further development of socialist, self-management, sociopolitical relations in June of this year. On this occasion, conclusions were adopted, and the specific tasks of communists and all subjective forces in the sphere of acquisition. Distribution and disposal of receipts and of personal income resources were set out.

The realization of the conclusions and their creative application in practice is of great significance for our total social and political activity. In essence the self-management concept of income, or more precisely, the liberation of income from the remnants of capital relations of profit, etatist, group ownership and similar elements, continues to be worked out. The conclusions further point to the basic directions of action for the League of Communists and all social subjective forces in the sense of socializing income by means of the pooling of labor and resources.

It is essential to insist on the strengthening of action in the sphere of acquiring joint income and receipts by means of pooling labor and resources. This is not only a condition for the better use of resources already invested and for modernization in the economy, but also an economic necessity and essential factor for more harmonious future economic development.

Therefore, no work organization in which the basic organization of associated labor is not organized in a good self-management way can function successfully. Similarly, not a single organization of associated labor is able to secure for itself its own perspective if it is not linked in an income-based way in production and transport.

We have achieved only initial results in the sphere of pooling labor and resources in practice today. There are still monopoly types of behavior and partial interests, isolationism within regional and narrower limits, hesitation, reluctance and certain types of resistance on the part of technocratic and bureaucratic groups and individuals.

We must direct special activity toward the consistent application of the new system of self-management social planning. The new medium-term plan should be adopted in a self-management way, so that it might become the basis for more rapid pooling of labor and resources on the basis of income-based relations and a stimulus for the optimum division of labor. In this connection, it is essential to emphasize the need for the early adoption and efficient coordination of interests by means of self-management agreements and social contacts. The realization of these tasks today is a very topical question, for we are in the phase of preparation for the adoption of the medium-term plan for the 1981-1985 period.

We need to make efforts and initiative activity to change relations in the distribution of income and to dispose of social resources more rationally. We should no longer tolerate the frequent practice of agreeing on the possible limits of general, joint, and personal investment consumption, proceeding from the possibilities of our income, and of then behaving differently in practice. In the realization of these tasks we must sharpen social and individual responsibility. We should resolutely reject all demands which look for new rights and the burdening of income. Not only that, we also need to check all the obligations which we have taken on so far, including legal obligations, whenever the need for this is indicated.

Major tasks are facing the League of Communists, the trade unions and other organized subjective forces in the fields of raising the productivity of work and better utilization of social resources; saving of all resources and especially energy and raw materials, discipline, better organization of work, greater application of the results of science and modern technology and encouraging inventiveness, rationalization and creativity in general.

The consistent development and promotion of the system of distribution according to the results of current and past labor represent the most effective way to carry out the tasks in this sphere more speedily. Communists must strive to insure that the workers' personal incomes are linked to a greater extent with the productivity of work, economizing, and improvement of the qualitative factors of development, that the results and quality of work of every employed worker are measured, and production work and work done in difficult conditions are adequately assessed and held in better and higher esteem, materially, morally and socially.

Dr Dusan Dragosavac then spoke at length about the economic situation in the light of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the ideopolitical orientations adopted with regard to the 1980 economic policy and said that the main directions of ideopolitical activity and the tasks of the League of Communists and other subjective factors in the coming period have been clearly indicated.

The LCY Presidium's conclusions stress that the unfavorable trends in material developments are becoming particularly acute in those spheres of reproduction which are lagging behind the development of self-managing and socioeconomic relations. The implementation of the new systemic solutions is not taking place at the expected rate and in keeping with our real possibilities. Despite the fact that this is a long-term process, there is a pronounced lagging behind in the field of banking and crediting and in the monetary sphere, in the organizing of the system of economic relations with foreign countries and in the application of the principle of the free exchange of labor. Owing to this, associated labor is not exercising sufficient influence on the conditions in which income is acquired and distributed. A considerable part of the income is still alienated from the workers and this is one of the basic causes of the unfavorable trends in economic developments. The question is, then, not one of the ineffectiveness or of the crisis of the economic system which we are creating; the problem lies in the fact that the new system is being introduced slowly. In essence this is a matter of the crisis of the old system and of the problems which are thus being created and which make it more difficult to establish the new one.

According to some estimates about 50 percent of personal incomes and earnings in the social sector is acquired outside the regular work hours and even outside employment. There are various fees, overtime work and so forth, all of which has exceeded the normal limits and, on a wider plan, has brought into question the remuneration according to the work done. Neglect is shown in this respect for what was set us as a permanent task in the letter from the president of the LCY.

Despite their complexity, the problems and difficulties which we are facing are not so great that they should be dramatized. This is so not because the situation in the world and some of the elements of the situation at home are not dramatic, but because dramatization does not solve problems. On the contrary, problems are solved by serious work, Dragosavac stressed.

The SFRY Presidency raised the question of economizing. I would say that this has to a certain extent become topical again and to us the letter from the president of the LCY and the Executive Committee on behavior and economizing must always be topical. The social action aimed at saving resources must develop into a permanent form of behavior of all the social subjects of economic activity and all those that dispose of the social income of every individual and of the whole of our society. This is demanded from us by the policy of economic stabilization. The savings actions must be seen in the broadest sense as a ceaseless struggle for rational behavior in all the spheres of social life. For efficient and rational economic activity, the rational approach and economizing must become characteristic or our system of social self-managing relations.

Great internal reserves needed for raising income on the basis of better utilization of production capacities are to be found especially in the sphere of irrational utilization of materials and of the fuller utilization of capacities. We also possess considerable savings capacities in the sphere of the utilization of resources needed for current reproduction and other resources. Only in this way can income be raised by tens of billions of dinars. These resources could also be used to cover the major losses in the economy and insure considerable funds for expanded reproduction.

The secondary raw materials on our import lists are too great a burden on our balance of payments and when imported they cost more than domestic scrap. The substitution of domestic material for imported material is essential at the present stage of economic development and in this respect we possess considerable reserves, especially with regard to saving oil and its derivatives. According to current estimates our oil-fired powerplants' costs are 50 percent higher than those of our lignite-fired ones.

We must bear in mind the fact that the time of cheap oil and raw materials is gone and that oil will be difficult to get even at higher prices.

With reference to secondary raw materials and so forth I must say that we do not sufficiently comprehend the economic significance of them. The utilization in our country of, let us say, scrap iron by our production capacities is only 12 percent. The more developed countries achieve 27 percent. With copper our figure is 13 percent, in other countries 40 percent; with paper we have (?35) percent and others 50 percent; in other words we have to import. We must begin to behave in a different way and pay attention to the collection of all these kinds of useful scrap, which we have to import and for which we pay large sums in foreign exchange. The collection of secondary raw materials must be the concern of every work collective, every basic organization of associated labor and also every individual who uses secondary raw materials.

Consequently, it is high time we took a serious view of the world energy crisis and world problems and understood that the situation in our country is such that only good and more productive work and discipline will enable us to alleviate with success the difficulties created externally. We must not allow this to become an excuse for our poor performance and shortcomings.

In many environments the criteria of rational spending seem to have been lost. There is competition in who will celebrate various jubilees more pompously, who will send more employees on holiday abroad or in the country at the expense of society, or to various commercial symposiums, and so forth.

There should be a concrete debate, not an abstract one, on the spending of social resources, to enable everyone, on the basis of concrete data, in every workplace, to say what can and what should be done.

Consequently, it is indispensable to launch a struggle against wastefulness in all sectors. The sociopolitical organization must be active in this. The information media must concern themselves with these questions. [words indistinct]

We shall not win the battle for stabilization and for what we wish to achieve next year unless it is fought in over 40,000--the number we possess according to some data--basic organizations of associated labor, work organizations, composite organizations and so forth and about 25,000 self-interest communities, organs of sociopolitical communities, organs of social communities, local communities and so forth. Unless at every workplace among the nearly 6 million employed people a battle is joined for better work, higher productivity, discipline and economies we shall, naturally, not achieve results. The converse is also true. We have such reserves that despite the problems which we are now facing and which exist in the world we shall be able to solve these problems successfully, though not without difficulty.

Many countries far more developed than we are, started economizing before us and more seriously than we are doing this. Results have not failed to materialize in our country wherever the appropriate savings programs were adopted and the carrying out of these programs was analyzed. We must have such programs everywhere, in all organizations of associated labor, in work communities, in budgetary institutions, everywhere, with no exception, and they comprise everything, from the smallest to the biggest things. The saving of resources must become a way of everybody's work and behavior. It must be the essential component of our new medium-term plan and an integral part of the action aimed at greater productivity, rational work, and so forth.

JEDINSTVO Interview

ID231618 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0834 GMT 23 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Pristina--On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the publication of the Pristina JEDINSTVO, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, gave an interview to this paper about topical issues of construction and of League of Communist work in resolving the essential questions of our society's socialist self-management development. The Kosovo SAWP organ will be publishing this interview in its anniversary issue tomorrow.

The tradition of the League of Communists, as of every revolutionary party, said Dr Dragosavac in response to a question on the realization of the League of Communist's role, is to organize and work where working people live and work. Because of this, various vacillations and attempts to draw the party out of work and production organizations at various times in our development have not been accepted, but have been forcefully rejected.

Dr Dragosavac went on to say that the party must be the instrument of the historic interests of the working class and of all working people. It must develop its members politically, ideologically and theoretically, which will prevent reducing work to practicism.

In trying to solve the day-to-day interests of the working class, the League of Communists opens up perspectives and so is struggling for the long-term interests which are the cause of the epoch. This of course contributes to preventing our party from dwelling excessively on some abstract and theoretical questions in its work. Thus, in practice we link theory and practice and we do all this in action. The aim, then, is not for the League of Communists to take it upon itself to solve all problems, but to initiate and stimulate relevant structures, organs, bodies and forums to act on topical tasks and not to reconcile themselves to shortcomings and weaknesses but to struggle for greater responsibility in carrying our agreed tasks of socioeconomic, cultural and other significance.

We have before us, then, quite major problems and we should not be satisfied with what we have achieved so far, although the results at work and in the development of our society are enormous. For unless we improve and promote ourselves, which means balancing and stabilizing overall economic relations, we might even bring into question our stable political situation. Correspondingly, if we do achieve the desired results, we can consolidate and develop the political situation even more.

The essential directions of our program and our revolutionary practice are for the League of Communists to act as an integral part of its own working class and its historic interests. In this sense, Dr Dragosavac went on, the League of Communists must guard against falling into the negative aspect of being a party in power, for this would inevitably lead not only to bureaucratism but also gradually toward representing the interests of those who are in a more favorable social position. We must strive to insure that the League of Communists, representing the interests of the revolution, always represents the interests of working people and citizens, of those who are still to a certain extent in a more unfavorable position in society. That is why the League of Communists is oriented in action to work where working people live and work. If communists are consistent in this, and are initiators of various types of action in the trade unions, among young people and in various associations and other sociopolitical and social organizations, then they will be carrying out their role which they have in the system and then they will be the real exponents of progress and of new aspirations.

Further on in the interview, Dr Dusan Dragosavac said that one of the priority tasks of the further development of the League of Communists is also the strengthening of collective work, responsibility and the democratization of general political life. We must develop collective work, we must promote it, but at the same time we must also strengthen every individual's personal responsibility. This, remarked Dr Dragosavac, looks like a contradiction, but it is a dialectical contradiction, for without collective work, and without personal responsibility and discipline in carrying out tasks, we would not be a revolutionary party but some kind of fluid organization, incapable of solving social tasks.

Having remarked that Comrade Tito's initiative--which has been accepted and received broad support--is still resisted by individuals--bureaucrats who equate revolution and its tasks with personal power--Dragosavac said that these are generally people who are not their own men and who think that their very function will bring them prestige, involvement and intellect.

We must devote special attention to cadres and their affirmation, and we must do it to a considerably greater extent, Dr Dragosavac emphasized, pointing out that there are various views on this question. There are those who think that they should continue to carry out the functions of leaders, little leaders and so on. These various misconceptions, as well as individual resistance when someone thinks that he is indispensable in a function, will certainly be overcome.

The brotherhood, unity and equality of our nations and nationalities has been and remains one of the central questions for our country. This is not only because this is our principle, our policy, but because we are a multinational country in which Slav and non-Slav nations live. I think, Dr Dragosavac said, that this is also of multinational significance, for we thus insure the complete national equality of all, regardless of whether they are numerically greater or smaller or of whether they are Slavs or non-Slavs. This is the essence of our socialist self-management society, this is what is humane and for the realization of which Marxist scientific thought and practice is fighting.

In reply to a question about the immediate tasks of communists in economic stabilization in the coming period, Dr Dragosavac emphasized that, bearing in mind the crisis problems and general world economic situation, we need to resolve our economic problems with more responsibility in order to overcome more easily the negative economic influences which come from abroad. Next year we must set investments, and general, joint and personal consumption, within realistic limits. We must sharpen the problem of labor productivity, economies, work discipline and so on, for without this we might continue to have disturbances and difficulties in the whole chain of production. At the end of his interview to JEDINSTVO, Dr Dragosavac spoke about the realization of the policy of more rapid development of underdeveloped areas.

I think that our society, and Kosovo above all, is ready to promote and develop more rapidly production forces and to open up more production jobs in Kosovo. Despite the resources which need to be secured for Kosovo's more rapid development, it is our obligation in the coming period to make extra efforts to see that associated labor from the developed areas to an even greater extent pools labor and resources with production work organizations in Kosovo, for this cooperation up until now has not produced the results expected.

One particular issue is that of opening up more jobs, for the young generation want a job after school. This means that we need to resolve the problem of employment, or rather the question of jobs, in an organized way.

It is true that this cannot be resolved overnight, but it is a fact that until now, we were capable of resolving this issue more rapidly and successfully, both in the structures of the federation as well as by the cadres in Kosovo. In resolving this question, we are in fact also resolving the question of equality, brotherhood and unity more completely, as well as economic, social and other questions of common interest for our community. This is our community's interest, duty and obligation toward Kosovo and the interest, duty and obligation of Kosovo itself.

FLEKOVIC ASSESSES POOR ECONOMIC STATUS OF CROATIA

LD251926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1048 GMT 25 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Significant results and faster economic development based on the foundations of socialist self-management were attained in 1979. The particularly significant successes in the Socialist Republic of Croatia came in the areas of industrial production, employment, the development of social activities and improvements in the standard of living. At the same time, the system of self-management agreement-seeking and social accords, and the whole political system of associated labor, were strongly affirmed and developed this year. However, despite this, a lack of coordination in the economic structure and in economic operations continued in 1979. Given a deteriorating international economic situation this lack of coordination has created serious economic difficulties and the economic situation is fraught with elements portending a further aggravation. This was said by Petar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, at a joint session of all the three chambers of the Croatian Assembly, during his report on the results of economic operations this year and on the policy of socioeconomic development of the republic next year.

Continuing his report, the Croatian premier recalled this republic's commitments regarding a broad social action to eliminate the obstacles barring the way to better and more efficient economic operations.

The basic directions of activity in the Socialist Republic of Croatia must be channelled into curbing prices, improving the balance of foreign trade exchange and reducing expenditure to realistic levels.

According to him, the current price policy entails a partial increase in losses and an inadequate market supply of certain products--especially meat.

Current losses, Flekovic stressed, show a tendency toward a more substantial increase this year and will amount to 4.5 billion dinars. The biggest losses were recorded in industry, and they represent 87 percent of the total losses in the republic. However, by far the largest part of the losses is concentrated among a small number of basic organizations of associated labor in the electroeconomy, shipbuilding and the meat industry. Measures have been taken which will, to a significant extent, mitigate the losses, but some work organizations will have to bear the serious consequences of their irresponsibility and nonbusinesslike conduct.

Flekovic devoted a significant part of his report to economic relations with foreign countries, saying that commodity exchanges show a considerable worsening. According to agreed foreign currency and payments balance sheet projections the basic organizations of associated labor of Croatia ought to have exported to the convertible market goods worth 23.2 billion dinars, and imports of reproduction material, equipment and consumer goods to worth 53 billion dinars, which would have entailed a planned foreign trade deficit of about 30 billion dinars. On the basis of existing estimates, exports this year will be about 3.8 billion dinars down from what had been planned, and imports will be about 2.7 billion dinars higher. To all intents and purposes, this means that on the convertible market will have a trade deficit of 36.2 billion dinars, or 6.5 billion dinars more than planned.

According to Flekovic, as early as 1980 the activity of the operative action must be channelled into laying down a realistic payments position of the Socialist Republic of Croatia on the overall foreign currency and balance of payments sheet of Yugoslavia. This implies an orientation toward reducing the payments deficit in the following year.

The Croatian premier particularly stressed the need to limit all forms of expenditure and made the assessment that in 1979, for the first time during this medium-term period, a slower growth of joint consumption in relation to the growth of social product and income of the economy had been attained. He mentioned that as a result of the reduction of the rate of contribution during November of this year, the associated labor commitments for joint requirements had been reduced by 1.6 billion dinars and that a total effect of up to 2 billion dinars could be expected by the end of the year.

However, it must be noted that only 15 percent of self-management interest communities have adopted the decisions to return surplus income on their own initiative. For others this has been done or will be done by the social accountancy service. It is expected that during 1980 17.8 percent more will be set aside than in 1979 to meet joint requirements It is expected that all the users of these funds will undertake economy and rational business management measures.

Following the joint session, which was chaired by Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly, the delegates of the Chamber of Associated Labor, of the Sociopolitical Chamber and of the Chamber of Municipalities continued their work in separate sessions by discussing the text of the draft proposed resolution of economic and social developments and of the republican budget next year.

The Croatian Assembly is continuing its work.

TANJUG REJECTS 'THEORY OF SOCIALIST NATION'

AU252015 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1210 GMT 20 Dec 79 AU

[Excerpts] Titograd, 20 December, TANJUG--The journal PRAKSA, organ of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro, carries an article by Dr Radovan Radonic, which analyzes the concept of "socialist nation." The following is a shortened version of Dr Radonic's article:

"Socialist nation," as a new and higher form of the socioeconomic and political unity of several formerly different nations, based on the identity of their class awareness and their "common ideology," is objectively incompatible with socialism as such, at least at the present level of its development, Dr Radonic says in his article.

The processes of rapprochement between the merging of nations on the basis of their voluntary cooperation, based on their equality, cannot be realized even in socialism as long as the real development of production forces does not cut all economic roots of bureaucratism and as long as social awareness does not rid itself of all ideological admixtures of a greater state hegemonism, Dr Radonic says.

The fact that "the theory of socialist nation" lacks the essential qualities of a scientific explanation and generalization of the processes within concrete social practice and that it is essentially completely outside the context of the struggle to solve the national problem in socialism, does not mean that this "theory" has appeared accidentally as a result of someone's lack of knowledge of Marxist theory and that therefore it has no meaning.

On the contrary, regardless of its total lack of any real scientific basis, the "theory" is the product of a deliberate action, which has a completely definite purpose both as to internal practice of socialist development in individual countries and regarding the ideological and political effects of that practice on the international scene.

As a concept consistently built on the monolithic interpretation of the historical meaning and of the basic values of socialism, the "theory" is aimed at investing political practice with an alleged Marxist ideological-theoretical dignity. That practice in many respects fails to take into consideration the laws of social development introduced by Marxist science and, to achieve "the higher aims" of socialist construction--to which it also relates among other things the establishment of "historically progressive" hegemony of one nation over another--it finds "solutions" for what pertains to the nation and what is national in subordinating them to those "higher aims" by measures of bureaucratic repression, Radonic writes in his article.

The protagonists of the theory of "socialist nation" in fact exclude the workers class from the process of struggle for new social relations even though they do not formally deny its revolutionary role.

That peculiar way of depriving the workers class of its obligation to continue to struggle further for a correct solution of the national question, that is, to struggle against all forms of hegemonism and inequality, is based on the thesis according to which all class questions--no matter how important they may have been--have been solved in practice by historically correct methods. It is nothing else but an aspiration to maintain those conditions and areas in which all currently existing objective socio-economic, political and other problems and contradictions in socialism and in a socialist society, will not be solved by the workers class but rather by someone else, formally on behalf of the workers class but really in accordance with someone's else own interests and aims.

The theory of "socialist nation" does not exhaust its function by "explaining" the essential characteristics of a system that in it deepest essence represents a framework that has been tested in practice and within which all national problems have been overcome and a complete internal harmony of all interests and relations has been achieved. On the contrary, by primarily emphasizing certain external manifestations of a formally regulated unity and equality of nations and by pushing aside the social liberation of labor, the proponents of the theory reveal their aspiration to proclaim the economic and political organization in one country as well as its inherent social relations as the most perfect and the only possible ones accepted by all and therefore inviolable. Thus, the "theory" represents a means which, with the entire repertoire of "arguments" characteristic of it--such as for instance the theses of an unconditional appearance of the unity of all socialist forces, of an absolute superiority of what is class by character over what is national by character, of the precedence of internationalist obligations over all other obligations and so forth--must clear the path for a transposition of that practice to international relations on a large scale and for the realization even of such a great goal as the formation of "the socialist nation" within the framework of the entire "socialist community," Dr Radonic concludes.

SPOKESMAN DOWNPLAYS PROBLEMS OF ISLAM IN YUGOSLAVIA

LD202312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At today's press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, the question was asked: What have you to say about the frequent reports in a number of newspapers in the West--in connection with President Tito's speech in Bugojno--on the alleged danger of the spread of Islam and Pan-Islamism in Yugoslavia and a campaign by the Yugoslav Government against this danger?

The official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs gave the following answer:

"In the speech he made in connection with the day of statehood of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, President Tito stressed the correctness of the settlement of the national question in this republic, which is that Bosnia-Hercegovina can belong to no one but the peoples who have lived here from time immemorial and who themselves fought for and won this right in the national liberation struggle. And, as you know, in this republic there live Muslims, Serbs and Croats, who, like the other nations and nationalities in other Yugoslav republics, enjoy in our socialist self-managing system, on the basis of the Constitution and in practical application of the constitutional regulations, full freedom and equality in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres of life. Complete freedom for all religions also comes within the framework of our democratic political system.

"In our historical and socioeconomic development, the Muslim population has constituted itself as a nation and is taking part on an equal basis with all other nations and nationalities of the SFRY in social and state matters at all levels, from the municipality up to the federation and the army.

"Such a solution of the national question represents the basis and guarantee of the unity of the Yugoslav community. And this is precisely what President Tito had in mind when he told the leaders of Bosnia-Hercegovina that it was good that they had undertaken sharp measures against the subversive activity of some clerical circles who are bent on arousing national and religious intolerance.

"Accordingly, where such reports as you mention are concerned, it is obvious that such writing is tendentious and calculated to damage relations between Yugoslavia and the countries of the Muslim world, the majority of which are also nonalined countries."

PRICE OF MEAT TO GO UP IN BELGRADE 26 DECEMBER

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[Summary] Belgrade--New retail prices of fresh meat will come into force in Belgrade tomorrow. The prices of pork can be increased by 26.5 percent, of beef by 19.6 percent and of veal, lamb and mutton by 20.7 percent. The price of chicken meat can go up by 14.9 percent and of game 40 percent. The price of fresh water fish can go up by 25 percent.

It was stated at this evening's session of the Executive Council of the Belgrade Assembly that the changes in the prices of meat had been carried out on the basis of the decision of the Serbian Executive Council. It was also stressed that the new prices should improve the supply of the market with fresh meat as well as the position of the fresh meat industry. Setting the maximum prices of meat, which are also applied in other large towns, should stimulate producers to market their products on the Belgrade market.